The Bombay Gazette.

341

[With Supplement.

... SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1880.

...ETTE.

...ombay Gazette
...ivered free.
...Arrear.
... Rs. 60
... „ 31
... „ 16
... „ 6

...STRY.
...Arrear.
... Rs. 65
... „ 36
... „ 20
... „ 7

...stage Rates.
...As. 4.
...g to lapse of time

...NTS.
...per Line.
...the above.
...serted for a con... made.

... Rs. 5 0
... „ 2 8
... „ 2 8
...ns .. 0 2½ As.
...d as less than eight
...cording to the space ... 12 lines of which go

...RTISEMENTS.

...nes relating to such ..., Situations, Wanted ...ngs to let, Changes of ... The scale for Adver...asses as follows:—
... Re. 1-0.
... „ 0-8.
... will be charged for ... for less than One ... be made in Cash.

...H—TWO RUPEES.

...TE ...MARY.
... in India, Rs. 12.
... As. 4
...nd other Remit... the "Proprietor"

...IA STEAM ...Y, (LIMITED) ... follows:—

...LCUTTA.
...ons, on THURS... p.m., calling at Ratna... Mangalore, Cannanore, ...in, Alleppey, Tuticorin, ...herry, Madras, Masuli... ...imlipatam, Gopalpore, ...r any order, weather

...HILLS.—The steamers ...reak, and arrangements ...e Beypore specially in ...al to convey Passengers ...ere they will arrive at ...e night, can proceed up ...ing.

...PERSIAN GULF.
...868 Tons, on TUES... m., calling at Kurrachee, ...Bushire, Fao and Busreh.

...AND KURRACHEE.
...Tons, on SATUR... ...t 10 a.m.

..., MOZAMBIQUE, IN... ...NE, AND DELAGOA

...RA. 1,947 Tons, on ...ober, 1880. ...e shippers the trouble of ...ents not exceeding five tons ...Lading granted in exchange ... ...ages from up-country should ...signed, who will undertake ... ...ed undertake the landing, ...bay or forwarding by rail or ...Company's Steamers. Bills of ...ontents and value should ac...tions.

..., MACKENZIE & Co., ..., 1st October, 1880. Agents.

...ICATION with ITALY ...EZ CANAL.

...LIAN STEAM NAVIGA...ON COMPANY of Messrs. R. ...TTINO & Co., GENOA.

...e Regular Steamers Leave ...ENOA and BOMBAY ...e 24th. on the 1st ... of each Month.

...RATES FROM BOMBAY.
...t Fees through the Suez Canal.]
2nd Class. 3rd Class.
Rs. 150 ... Rs. 10 ... [illegible]

...rs, free of charge; Children not ...

...ggage will be delivered in LONDON ...o the extent allowed in the Hand...gage will be charged for at rates ...m the Agent.

...mers from Bombay:—
...on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
...on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
...this Company have large First and ...nodation, and always carry a Doctor ...board.
...is Company start precisely at 12 noon ...etention will, however, be advertised ...viously.
...Class Through Railway Tickets, from ...PLES to LONDON, are issued here ...be learnt from the undersigned.
...ona and Odessa can be booked at ...
...of information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
...ober, 1880.

...LINE OF STEAMERS.
...FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
...BAY AND LIVERPOOL

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Nomi.	Sg. about
...HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.
...ALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	24th Oct.
...OME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	To follow.
...BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.
...AM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2100	300	ditto.
...HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

...teamers have been specially built and adapt...ay for the Bombay Trade.
...er carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
...hand-books of information, and any further ...pply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
...23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
...TLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITER...EAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.
...NIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 20th Nov.
...ONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	to follow.
...CRIA	L. White	2107	421	do.
...	Geo. H. Read	2289	300	do.
...NNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.

...amers have been specially fitted for the Indian ...have accommodation for a large number of ...ssengers.
...amer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
...rough to New York ... Rs. 600
— Liverpool ... „ 500
— Marseilles and Genoa ... „ 450
— Naples ... „ 400
...tans, hand-books of information, and for any information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
...m's Buildings, Bombay.
...—The New York passages are booked in connection ...the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from ...eck or from London. ...re are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	9th Oct.
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3990	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked to proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change Vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY. CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way via Southampton ... Rs. 1,000

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th September 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND BACK.

THE Co's s. s. NARENTA, Captain G. METTEL, will be despatched from this port on the 5th October, 1880.

For Return Tickets, Freight, etc, etc, apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27 September, 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations. 24, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, next to the Portuguese Church, the very valuable and handsome elaborately open carved blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Qunace Alcget and Co.," of Paris, large pier glasses in gilt frame, 6 light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome large marble clock by James McCabe, a handsome large musical box playing Strauss, rich China jars, China and marble table ornaments, ... dina De Ga...

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th October 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT OLD WOMAN ISLAND, LOWER COLABA, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy and Ahmedhoy Habibbhoy, the executors of the estate of the late Mortgagee, Mr. Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy, by virtue of power of sale given in a Guzerati Mortgage, dated 4th June 1863, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor, Peerbhoy Hajee, the following property:—

All that house, building, messuage and tenement standing on the fazendaree land, belonging to Narayanjee Janardhunjee, situate at Colaba Old Woman Island, in the Fort and Colaba Ward, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly, under No. 200 and now No. 192, containing by admeasurements about 163 square yards, and bounded on the East by Pestonjee Shroff street or Nowrojee Cross Lane, on the west by sweeper passage, on the north by Pestonjee Shroff street, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Mr. Eduljee Nowrojee and now of Mr. Ruttonjee Dhunjibhoy Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON Co.
Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

NOTICES.

WUDWAN CAMP

TO BE SOLD TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY

A TWO-ACRE PLOT of Land having frontages to both Camp and Station Roads, being the corner-plot and best in the Station.

(2.) A similar and a joining PLOT fronting the Camp Road, with good hedge all round and having a fine well upon it.

(3.) A substantial GALVANIZED IRON BUILDING, 40 + 50 + 30 high with strong teak upper floor, carried on teak joists and wrought-iron girders 8" deep, cast-iron columns support the girders—the upper floor being 20 feet above the ground. The whole is in good repair, and fit for occupation. It is well adapted for a Ginning or Pressing Factory, or for any purpose where a substantial iron house is required. It is so constructed that it can be easily removed, if necessary. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co.; Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES......MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8 ... Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4 ... „ 480
Orchestra Stall ... „ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FOR CREDIT OF THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] ...antee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets:—

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H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Latham.	Mr. Fachiri.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Dr. Hojel.

STALL HOLDERS.

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Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.

Mr. E. Spinner.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £ 500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 158, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks, on almost every description of property, on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of these well-known PILLS, known as "Brain-food," has been received by the last Mail

by the appointed agents,
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

JUST UNPACKED

CABINET and CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS of superior make, and of the following qualities:—

[illegible]
Enamelled buff Ivory.
Buff, round corners, and gilt edges.
Buff, round corners, and gilt edges and gilt lines.

BRISTOL BOARD MOUNTS of best quality, and of different sizes.

AND
SWAN'S EXTRA SENSITIVE PLATES.

PRICES MODERATE in consistent with the quality.

B. S MADON & CO.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR OCTOBER

CONTAINS

THE special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLORED MAP OF
INDIA.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month. At the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The October number of the Indian Traveller's Guide contains the following:—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksar, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

CUTLERY AND TABLEPLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years

		"A," Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B," Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C," Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	„ „	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	„ the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers („ „)	„ „	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	„ Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the good are thoroughly reliable for strength

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„ „	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„ „	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„ „	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„ Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„ „	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„ „	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„ „	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„ „	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„ „	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	„ „	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„ „	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„ „	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	„ „	8 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	„ „	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	„ Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	„ „	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality ... Rs. 14 0
Tall Drab Felt, Fine Beaver Felt ... „ 12 0

The above are lined and finished in the best style with Drab Calf Leathers.

DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

HOAR & CO., 3, Rampart Row. BOMBAY.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

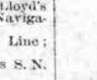
ASQUITH & LORD have a large and choice assortment of Best WEST of ENGLAND COATINGS, ANGOLA SUITINGS, and WHIPCORDS, BEDFORD CORDS, &c., for Riding Breeches and Trousers; also a large and specially selected stock of light and medium substance, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and HOMESPUNS. All Garments are carefully and fashionably cut and well made, and made up according to the taste of the buyer. A perfect fit in all cases is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
Fine Dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers		30 0
Fine Various Coloured India Tweed	do.	30 0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun	do.	40 0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot	do.	45 0
Light Various Coloured Chevoits	do.	40 0
Heavy do. do. the very best	do.	45 0
Best Medium Substance Angolas	do.	45 0

	Rs. a.
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45 0
Morning do. do. do. do.	40 0
Sac do. single or double breasted	30 0
Vests of the above material	9 0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16 0
Do. The very best do.	18 0
Dress suits, finest West of England, the suit	75 0
Do. do. do. Lined Silk	85 0
Dress suits of Fine Venetian, &c., and Doe Trousers	90 0

DRILL, LINEN, AND COTTON, AND CRICKETING FLANNEL FOR SUITS, WE HAVE IN GREAT VARIETY. PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.



THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases ... Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases ... „ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ... „ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO BILLIARD SALOONS.
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

HOME for CHILDREN.—A LADY of good position WISHES for the care and education of two or three Children. Home comforts. Kind and judicious training. References exchanged. Recommendation from Resident Chaplain. Address "Mrs. G.," CHILD'S LIBRARY, Manchester Terrace, Kilburn, London.

DID CHRIST DRINK INTOXICATING LIQUOR? ... [illegible] ... TEMPERANCE COFFEE ROOM, No. 3, Apollo Street, Fort, at 8 o'clock. All are invited to hear this interesting question discussed.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1880.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints „	„ 7-8.	„ 7-4.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„	Wicker covered	11 8
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„	Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six	31 0
	Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
	Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
	Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this ... have arranged with the Monserrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE FOR SALE.
Property of F. E. GIBSON, Esq., C. S., *Fridachalum,* Madras.
TO BE SEEN AT MESSRS. P. ORR AND SONS.

A very large ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE on MAHOGANY TRIPOD, with handles for both vertical and horizontal motion. Fitted with Star-finder, Reflector-tube, Sun-glasses, Field-glass with tube. Magnifies to 250 power. With day-glass the whiskers on a man's face, on the deck of a ship five miles off, are to be distinctly seen; with night-glasses, double stars and nearly all celestial phenomena. The whole packed in a mahogany box. Object-glass slight chip, of no consequence.—Price, Rs. 160.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no Hotel in India to be compared with it.—R. MOODIE, Surgeon, I.M.S. (Retired.)

FOR SALE A roomy BROUGHAM in good order. Price, Rs. 350. Apply to "W. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

JAMES SWORD and SONS' Finest Old Highland WHISKY, at Rs. 21 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, B. R. S. C. Schooner "ALBATROSS," 25 Tons, with Boats. Apply to Capt. NEWELL, P. & O. Co., Mazagon.

TEMPLE BAR. Breakfast Re. 1; Tiffin Re. 1; Dinner, Re. 1-8, six Billiard Tables. Concert every evening.—TEMPLE BAR

CHILD'S PONY for SALE. Accustomed to carry a child 4 years of age. Price, with saddle and ... *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—WANTED a SURGEON or qualified APOTHECARY for a Pilgrim Steamer at once. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED—Two second-hand PIANOS, by Collard and Collard, must be in good order. State price. SILLUNDER BABA, City Baroda.

BREACH Candy SEA WATER SWIMming Bath for Europeans. The Spring Tides give from 7 to 8 feet of water all this week. Admission, 4 annas.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on BANDORA HILL, a large BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, for 4 Months. Apply, stating rent, &c. to "H." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, the OWNER about to leave Bombay. An English-built brougham by Thorn, comfortable, roomy, and light, now being fitted with new wheels. Apply to C. STEPHEN and SONS.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, (Otto Monsted Brand) for sale at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street and Rampart Row. Re. 1-4-0 per tin, cash.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Major T. W. SANDERS, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Kandahar FIELD FORCE, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from date of this Advertisement.

J. W. BOYD, Lieut. Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Quetta, September 28th, 1880.

CINCHONA.

FOR SALE, an ESTATE in OOTACAMUND of 35 acres, partly planted in 1877-78-79, with TEA CINCHONA and GUMS. Price, Rs. 12,000. Seed estimated to give 15 lacs of "CINCHONA CONDIMINED" plants was sown this season in the nurseries and has germinated freely. Address

"CINCHONA," The Library, Ootacamund.

NOTICES.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,
Direct from the Garden.

Annfield mixture ... per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed ... „ As. 10

Address, stating railway station,
ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.

N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE, CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES best quality Patent Manillas, Hemp Oiled and Unoiled, Europe Hemp Tarred, Coir Oiled and Unoiled, Lines, Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes, under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope Walk.

... prices and further information apply to
HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM, & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under:—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUN POWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each	
F F	11-8 do.	do.	
F F F	12 do.	do.	
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F ¼	do. 10	do.	
F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay up to 1 P. M., and by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at ADEN up to 11 A. M., in October next, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1881:—

Aden / Bombay	Rice, Dhall, Toor, Jowaree, Wheat &c., under Schedule No. 17.	on 4th Oct. 1880.
Aden	Kurbee and Strawpaddy, under schedule No. 18	Do 4th Do
	Firewood and Charcoal, under schedule No. 19	Do 7th Do
	Shoeing Commissariat Cattle, under schedule No. 20	Do 7th Do
	Purchase of Empty Casks, under schedule No. 21	Do 11th Do
	Butter and Milk, under schedule No. 22	Do 11th Do
	Oils, under schedule No. 23	Do 11th Do

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's office Bombay, 13th September, 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m. in October next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES, marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1881-82.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum	Country Medicines, under Schedule No. 9.	14th October, 1880.
Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nussurabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Tinning Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No 12	16th Do.
	Stationery and Book-binding, under Schedule No. 13	16th Do.
Bombay, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Kurrachee	Cattle and Sheep for slaughter, under Schedule No. 10	14th Do.
Bombay	Covering, Dammering, &c., Packages and Drawing off Porter &c., under Schedule No. 11,	14th Do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Hyderabad	Beef and Mutton, under Schedule No. 14	16th Do.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1880

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29' by 17'
Captains	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'

Field Service Tent for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers Do. 80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, 1880.

RATES—closing telegram of Saturday reports no change in the London Money or Stock markets, and produce quotations are unaffected through-out. In the Liverpool Cotton market, however, although the tone is given as quiet, Surats unchanged, sales 6,000 bales spot prices are reduced 1-16d. per lb. all round.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10 9-16, but December shipment has declined from 10.79 to 10.75 cents per lb. The receipts for Saturday were very heavy and the comparisons now stand as follows :

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Saturday's Receipts	32,000	38,000	32,000
Total since 1st Sept.	323,000	435,300	338,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,54,642
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	..	1,62,187
Other Deposits	Dec.	..	48,189
Government Security	Dec.	..	91,053
Loans	Inc.	..	15,12,791
Bills discounted	Dec.	..	21,145
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	..	1,01,687
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	..	17,36,301

The large increase in the Cash Balance due as it is to a falling off in the amount out in Loans is only what might be expected from the present course of trade. In the way of exports there is comparatively nothing going forward, whilst considerable clearances of imports have been made lately releasing funds. This tendency will probably be maintained until the Dewali, when we may look for money coming into more request. Meantime, it can scarcely be expected that the rate of discount in the open market can recede from its present low level.

EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet and very little business has been done. The Banks have reduced their ready drawing rates by 1-32d., but practically are no better buyers, and we shall probably see little life until the result of this week's bidding for Council drafts is known. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	Is. 8d.	..
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 8d.	..
Credits, 2 ..	Is. 8 9-32d.	..
Documents 3 ..	Is. 8 5-16d.	..
France 3 ..	2 7/16	..

The currents is quite nominal at ..... maximum 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm with a good number of buyers, but there are not many sellers, and transactions have not been large. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 96 7-16 to ½ ; Fours-and-half, Rs. 104 7-16 to ½.

The SHARE market partakes in the general quietness, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, quotations are unchanged all round. We notice an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Empress, Bombay United and Great Eastern, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Hindustan Spinning.

COTTON is dull owing to the tenor of the Liverpool advices. In ready Cotton there has not been much done, as sellers are slow to reduce their rates, but in New Crop for March delivery some small transactions are reported at a considerable decline, Broach having been done at Rs. 234 and Akote at Rs. 210 per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in strong demand and for ready we now quote Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7, for December delivery Rs. 6-14, and for New Crop April delivery. Of the latter large purchases have been made and buyers seem disposed to go on. New Guzerat Rapeseed has advanced to Rs. 5-13, at which there are contracts out.

WHEAT is firm at unaltered rates, supplies being insignificant.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at former figures. We have not heard of any more forward business.

IN PIECE GOODS there has been nothing doing to-day, the bazaar being closed as customary on the last day of the Hindoo month.

COALS are in request at Rs. 17 for Davison's and Cardiff by steam, but there are no sellers of forward shipment under Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	709
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	715
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	273
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275
LAND COMPANIES.					
New Colaba Co.	1,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	600
Ferez Land	7,500	150	150	..	22
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	13	200
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,180
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,075
Bellasis ..					40xd
Broach Cotton Ginning	1,400	250	all	10	40
Broach Press Co.					112½
Colaba Press Co	300	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	300	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	6,000	300 p.c.	1,600xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. c.	400
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. c.	235xd
Prince of W. Press	1,200	..	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,125xd
Suasoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	400xd
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	200	1,000	1,000	90	960
Albert Mill	100	2,000	1,700	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	91
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	2½ p.a.	530
Allum Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,975
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	905
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. a.	710xd
Cowrie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	640
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	435
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p. a.	505
Hydrabad Cotton Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	700
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bulloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. a.	965
Khandesh	1,750	1,000	1,000	30	970
Khatau Mackinzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. a.	1,000
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	..	955
Madras United	240	1,000	1,000	50	1,240
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	500	all	..	1,000
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	485
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,185
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	40	965
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	10 p. a.	1,055
Oriental	1,000	625	625	..	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	395
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Ditto New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	28
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£25	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New 415 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	715
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited,	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	110 A 115 B
Bombay Barrack Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	115
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	855xd
Treacher & Company	2,500	100	all	10	135
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	10	135

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd October as compared with the statement issued on the 25th September :—

	Sept. 25. Rs.	Oct. 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,76,270	33,30,912
Do. do. at Branches	9,54,962	1,97,595
Other Deposits	2,34,34,623	2,34,68,489
Post Bills	17,350	19,117
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,03,093	3,71,702
	4,17,36,397	4,18,92,750
Assets.		
Government Securities	57,71,103	58,68,168
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	11,93,219	10,86,333
Loans, on Security of do	30,57,121	33,11,357
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,955	8,011
Bills Discounted	1,03,05,625	104,73,880
Stamps	2,982	2,957
Read Stock ..... Rs. 3,14,374 Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,14,512	7,09,825
Cash and Currency Notes	1,80,53,306	1,98,10,610
Cash and Currency Notes	4,17,36,397	4,18,92,750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Lennox, 1,233 tons, Captain J. Doughty, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Fathe Salem, 618 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Steamer Hallepoe, 1,131 tons, Captain J. W. S caughan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (21st Sept.) in ballast.

THE R. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Calcutta (29th Sept.), with 15,665 bags rice a d a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Thibet, 1,651 tons, Captain W. R. Jordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd Sept.) via Madras and Galle, with a general cargo, and Mr. Jones as a passenger from Galle.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, Sept 29.
4	Hartlepool (s)	Straughan	Rangoon, Sept 21.
	Thibet (s)	Jordon	Calcutta, Sept 22.
	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	London, Sep. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
4	Charter Oak	Steeles	Sindhead.
	C. Inverness	Mckenzie	Calcutta.
	L. G. Dalhousie	Hutiam	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Icenae, Docharty, to Calcutta.
.. Fath Salim, Jones, to Chittagong.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31 Jeddah, ss, Craig, from Singapore.
Sept. 15 Sea Gull, H M S, Byles, from Red Sea.
17 Mercury, ss, Ward, from Zabei Zooker.
20 Dupleix, s s, Stark, from Mauritius.
21 Gwalior, ss, Baker, from Southampton.
21 Venetia, ss, Orman, from Venice.
22 Duke of Buccleuch, ss, Russell, from Calcutta.
22 Victoria, ss, Mandozana, from Manilla.
23 Bivouac, ss, Campbell from Cardiff.
23 Oxus, ss, Ranatel, from Shanghai.
23 Ash, ss, Lucock, from Calcutta.
24 Gelderland, ss, Sikonein, from Batavia.
25 Manora, s s, Cascas, from London.
24 Kaisar-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
24 Zuoz, E M W, Rufat, from Constantinope.
25 Norfolk, ss, Callaghan, from Singapore.
25 Clan Gordon, ss, Levack, from Bombay.
25 Ischia, It G Boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.
26 Magcllanes, ss, Mayole, from Manilla.
27 Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Bimlipatam.
27 Narenta, ss, Mattiel, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21 Gwalior, ss, Baker, to Calcutta.
22 Mercury, ss, Ward, to Zabeizooberhair.
22 Venetia, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
22 Duke of Buccleuch, ss, Russell, to London.
23 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
24 Ash, ss, Lucock, to Dundee.
24 Gelderland, ss, Sikonein, to Holland.
25 Kaisar-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to Southampton.
25 Victoria, ss, Mandozana, to Liverpool.
25 Bivouac, ss, Campbell, to Singapore.
25 Manora, ss, Casero, to Calcutta.
25 Norfolk, ss, Callaghan, to Newyork.
25 Magellanes, ss, Mayole, to Liverpool.
27 Zuoz, E M W, Rufat, to Bussora.
27 Bellingham, ss, Gray, to Marseilles.
27 Narenta, ss, Mattel, to Bombay.
27 Jeddah, ss, Craig, to Jeddah.
28 Clan Gordon, ss, Levack, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Ischia, It G boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Lamont s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, W and A Graham and Co; 15 cases yellow metal sheathing, Volkart Brothers; 15 boxes tinned plates, M. M. Mody and Co; 67 bundles hoop iron, Nusserwanjee Framjee; 50 bundles iron buckets, Lookmanjee Sullemanjee.
Britannia s—2 bales papers, William Bell and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lennox, —61 casks empty sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palm s—62 packages papers, Ahbridge, Saimon and Co; 25 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdool Rahman and Co; 15 drums turpentine, Kikabhoy Furzoolabhoy; 15 packages glassware, Soonar Bhima; 17 cases hardware, Abdoolally Abdoolcadur; 25 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Rottlewalla; 5 cases varnish, 1 case paint, and 10 drums linseed oil, A Sulmsooth.
Ambrase,—5 cases hair oil, 132 cases oilmanstores, and 27 cases medicines of other sorts, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 40 barrels dry whiting, 15 casks pumice stones, and 50 casks yellow ochre, Tychally Chandabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—12 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s—33 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—1 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—29 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28 bales wool, Khimchund Govindjee; 72 bales wool, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ruzmbally Allyraza; 20 bales wool, Khimjee Lucknessdass and Co; 65 bales wool and 31 bales rags, Thackersey Narronjee; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Premjee; 18 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 65 bales wool and 3 bales rags, Pragjee Tooliseedas.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Lamont s—400 cwts wheat, Long, Moir and Co; 2 cwts T shells, Datardina Mowjee; 126 cwts myrabolams, Nensee Peraz; 159 cwts M of P shells, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Guffoor and Co; 23 cwts mediu'm pearl shells, Hajee Fazulla Khakey; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Allimamood Hasum; 97 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Kooverdee; 50 packages chirrit, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—81 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Amerchund Lalljee; 25 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 75 bales twist, S N Talatee; 12 bales twist Tata and Co; 120 bales twist, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Guffoor and Co; 23 cwts medio pearl shells, Hajee Fazulla Khakey; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Allimamood Hasum; 97 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Kooverdee; 50 packages chirrit, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

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HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For the Examination of Witnesses.

In the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation—R M Sayani—C A Turner, Official Liquidator.

Short Causes.

156-80—R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—H W Payne and Janardhun and H—Part heard.
524-79—Lalch and Tobin—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Munchershaw Bazonjee and others—R M Sayani and Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

391-80—Chalk and W—Wagjee Veerjee and another vs Nemchand Premraj.
423-80—A F Turner—Chubildass Lulloobhoy vs Essa Ahmed.
424-80—Shamrao P—Josuh Hajee Beg Mahomed and another vs Harjee Khimjee.
428-80—A F Turner—Govindjee Vissonjee and others vs Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff—M H Khan.
429-80—A C Cama—Cursetjee Nuserwanjee Sanjana vs Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others—M H Khan.
430-80—Nanu and H—Cadubhoy Currimjee vs Pallonjee Bomanjee.
431-80—Janardhan and H—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Purmanundass Nathoobhoy.
439-80—Smith and F—J G Smith and others vs Kevul Jaichund.

Equity Side.—Motion on Master's Certificate.

Tobin and R—Abansha Sabut Ally and another vs Cassirao Baba Saheb and others—H W Payne, and Cragie L and O.

Long Causes.

513-79—Chalk and W—Gopalrao Mulhar vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
265-80—M H Khan—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and another—Hore C and R—Part heard.
75-79—In person—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Vishnu Vasudave Godbole—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

[illegible]—Tobin and R—Dossa Kirpali vs Nanjee Khatao and another—Part heard.
13-76—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs A W Gilbert.
59-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Badee Beebee and others—Shamrao P.
51-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Chuganlal Bhugwandass.
199-77—Tobin and R—L B and M Bank vs Moroba Pandoba—Chalk and W.
215-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Jamsetjee Jehangierjee Panthakee.
301-80—Jefferson B and D—Jaitha Ranchord and others vs Haridass Jairaj and another—R Skipsey.
318-80—M H Khan—Vinayekrao Ramchandra Laxmanjee vs Ganpati Abhajee and another—C Tyabjee.
401-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.
402-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Nowrojee Jehangir Banajee.
403-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Muncherjee Framjee Colah.

For Judgment.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs. Rukhmaba and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

For the examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of George III. Jute and Wool S and W Company, Limited, in Liquidation, R M Sayani; Cassumbhoy Jairazbhoy, Petitioner vs. C A Turner, Official Liquidator.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

368-80—In person in pauper—Coverbai vs Thackoor Rashowjee Dharsey—in person—part heard.
311-80—M H Khan—Abdool Cader Dadally vs Vizbhoocun dass Shamaldass—In person—part heard.
293-80—A F Turner—Hurrishunker Bhugwan vs Hormusjee Canjee.
296-80—Macfarlane and [illegible] vs Veerjee Jeeva—R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3rd.

Martin, Lieut Col, C I H, on duty, from Afghanistan.
Kirwan, Lieut, R H A, on sick leave, from Quetta.
McMillan, Captain, Ord Dept, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Smith, Dy Surg Genl, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Harvey, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Hallen, Ins Vety Surg, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 4th.

Oldham, Surg Major, 1st Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Noble, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Haden, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Robertson, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.
Stopford, Captain, R A, from leave, from England.
Chitty, Col, Military Accountant, from leave, from England.
Hilton, Lieut and Adjt, 29th Foot, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3rd.

Hallen, Ins Vety Surg, on duty, to Simla.

OCTOBER 4th.

McConaghy, Surg, on duty, to Mahableshwar.
Walker, Major, 4th Cavalry H C, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Harvey, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th October, 1880.

Lieut. J. Brebner being about to proceed to Kurrachee, to act as Port Officer, will, during absence, be [illegible] on duty at Kurrachee.

The Commandant cannot permit Lieut. Brebner to leave the Regiment even for a time without thanking him sincerely for the highly efficient and cheerful manner in which he has invariably performed his duties, and for the great interest in everything connected with the corps he has ever shown. He wishes Lt. Brebner health and success in his new appointment, and feels sure all in the corps will welcome him back as heartily as will the Commandant when the time for his return arrives.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. and Actg. Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS [illegible] for the convenience of others who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

PROJECTED MOVEMENTS OF THE KANDAHAR FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct. 4th.

It has been decided to send the force under General Wilkinson to the Helmund to collect supplies. The force will remain one month, and will consist of the 2-11th and the 63rd British Regiments, and probably the 9th and 10th Native Infantry, two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, A-B Horse Artillery, and four guns, 6-8 Field Artillery, with probably, the 2nd Scind Horse.

During December, January, and February all the troops will be concentrated at Khandahar.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S BANQUET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 3.

At the Maharajah's banquet last night, a large number of European visitors, including the French and Belgian Consuls-General, were present. Mr. Henvey, the Political Officer, after proposing the toast of "The Queen Empress," proposed that of "His Highness the Maharajah" in the following terms:—Kashmir, he said, had in some measure recovered itself, and as the agricultural prospects were now so excellent, we, Englishman in Kashmir, could now take some part in the festivities without that flavour of bitterness with which our feelings of pleasure were necessarily mingled upon recent occasions, when our fellow-creatures were suffering around us; but whatever we might think of Kashmir and its out-look, there could not be two opinions regarding His Highness the Maharajah in his relations with European visitors. Many of those present had often enjoyed his hospitality, and all were again enjoying it on this occasion; all moreover, were greatly indebted to His Highness for the facilities placed at their disposal for travelling in that beautiful country, and everybody had also to be thankful for much courtesy and attention on the part of His Highness and his officials. Mr. Henvey appealed to the experience of travellers, as to whether there were many countries in the world, where a man could travel with so much freedom, ease, and comfort as in Kashmir. On these grounds he begged all present to receive the toast cordially. In proposing the toasts of "The French Republic" and "His Majesty the King of the Belgians," Mr. Henvey coupled the names of the respective representatives present, and said that the friendship of our respective nations was found[illegible] on the firm and solid basis of common interest, and he hoped that it might long continue so. The French Consul-General responded in French on his own behalf as well as on that of his brother-Consul for Belgium.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LAND MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Numerous land meetings were held yesterday in different towns in Ireland: the largest were at Cork and Kilkenny, where Mr. Parnell made violent speeches.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.

The Porte has communicated to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers a general scheme for the settlement of all pending questions between them and Turkey. Further details are awaited.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

[illegible]tish squadron has sailed to the Gulf of [illegible] Admiral Seymour is proceeding to [illegible]

[illegible]ATIONS IN CENTRAL [illegible]SIA.

[illegible]ETERSBURG, Oct. 3.

[illegible]an camp near Kuldja [illegible]practicable before next [illegible]auffman is returning to [illegible]

[illegible]EMENTS.

[illegible]RPOOL, Oct. 2.

[illegible]nksome Hall left here [illegible]f the 2nd instant.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

[illegible]pany's steamer Canara, [illegible] Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, [illegible]ing.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	[illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ do. do.	87¾
3 do. Consols for account	97¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	52¼d.

We publish to-day a supplement containing a variety of interesting English news, received by the mail yesterday; the second and final instalment of the paper we published recently on the subject of a "Permanent Settlement for India;" and several letters from correspondents.

The Naini Tal Volunteers have lost ten members in the recent catastrophe at that station. The surviving volunteers intend to erect a monument to the memory of those of their comrades who lost their lives in the landslip.

Rawul Pindee has been the scene of a gigantic Commissariat fraud. A correspondent, writing to an up-country paper from there, says that a Commissariat gomastha has just been arrested there, on the charge of criminally misappropriating some three lacs of rupees, during the last fifteen months, in money and store.

The Mysore jewels scandal is now set at rest. We have received from the Press Commissioner a communication, forwarding a report to Government on this subject, by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. Government called for the report on account of the allegations which appeared in the *Statesman*, and we are assured that H. E. the Viceroy in Council "considers the explanations now laid before him to be completely satisfactory in respect to the allegations regarding the Mysore jewels, contained in the memorandum published in Calcutta, and to the points which that paper suggested for inquiry." We are compelled, by pressure on our space, to hold over Mr. Gordon's report and a memorandum by the Maharjah of Mysore's tutor, Captain F. A. Wilson, which accompanies it.

The exposure of police oppression, in the course of the recent appeal tried by the Hon. Justices Sargent and Melvill, gives occasion to some of the vernacular journals to renew their complaints on the subject. They bear testimony to the existence of this crying evil, not only in the mofussil, but in presidency towns even, and assert that it would be [illegible]ard to imagine the cruel torture inflicted by the [illegible]ce on people whom they suspect of being guilty [illegible]ffences, with a view to extort confession. The [illegible]acular papers commend the decision in the [illegible]in question, but they believe very few cases of [illegible]ession come to light, whereas the evil is wide[illegible]ead. They strongly insist on the authorities [illegible]opting the most effectual measures possible to [illegible]event unscrupulous policemen from abusing the authority reposed in them.

From a letter written by a Parsee at Kandahar, the Kurrachee correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* learns that a Parsee employé in the Transport Service, named Ardesir Nowrojee Motivala, is missing. He was last heard of at Girishk.

On the subject of the baggage animals which accompanied General Roberts' long and rapid march from Kabul to Kandahar, the *Times'* special correspondent telegraphed the following instructive figures, showing the loss of baggage animals on the march from Kabul:—Started from Kabul—1,589 yaboos (small horses of the district), 4,510 mules, 1,244 ponies, and 912 donkeys. Arrived at Kandahar—1,179 yaboos, 4,293 mules, 1,138 ponies, and 770 donkeys. The donkeys were found most useful transport animals. One hundred and seventy camels were pressed between Ghazni and Khelat to make good deficiencies, and were the only camels attached to the force.

It was lately stated that the Nawab of Bhawalpore had scandalized his Hindoo subjects by throwing a cow to a tiger in his menagerie. It now appears that this story was not exactly true, and that what really happened was this: a fight was got up between a bullock and an African lion, which his Highness the Nawab had recently imported. The fight, it seems, was ordered by the Nawab himself, but there is no evidence that the Bhawalpore Hindoos were horrified, or regarded the deed as a sacrilege in any sense.

It was a graceful thing, says the *Bombay Review* on part of the framers of the first Municipal Act to confer the franchise on Fellows of the University. But to order that all Fellows who exercise that right shall do so only in the ward in which the University buildings happen to stand, is to make a joke of the privilege. But we do not follow the construction thus put upon the notification by one of the dailies. By the way, should not the "Acting Secretary to Government" explain what *is* "the University?" In the preamble of the University's Act of Incorporation we find this passage:—"It has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, &c." But neither in the Act or elsewhere, is anything said about where it is "situated." In section I. of the Act the persons named therein "are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic, and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay." In the next section the said "Body Corporate" is empowered to purchase and hold any property; and those two buildings on the Esplanade are, we presume, part of the immoveable property so held. But we cannot gather from the Act or any where else, that those buildings are "the University." Therefore it seems to us that Mr. Nugent's phrase, "persons qualified to vote as Fellows of the University [shall be deemed to reside] in the ward in which the University is situated" is an empty expression, and, in a legal sense, must be regarded as a dead letter. So, we presume, the poor Fellows must remain as they were, and will not have the chance of swamping the legitimate resident constituency of the Fort and Colaba ward.

A Colombo paper writes on the subject of the Ceylon coffee trade:—We are now so near the close of our coffee season that we are enabled to form a tolerably correct opinion as to the extent of the shipments for the year. Including the coffee on board the steamer Glendon, there have been exported 659, 415 cwts. The Duke of Buckingham will take away about 1,600 cwts., and the Eldorado 6,700 cwts., which will make a total of 667,715 cwts., irrespective of any further quantity that may leave via Galle. Of this quantity, it is estimated that 15,000 cwts. are of the new crop of low grown coffee, but against this may be placed fully that quantity of Badulla and other Ouvah spring crops still on the road or in Colombo stores.

Of all the many forms of sickness from which Europeans suffer in this country, there is none, with the exception, perhaps, of cholera, so much dreaded as sunstroke. Dr. W. Collis, A. M. D., in medical charge of the 68th Regiment at Meean Meer, has tried a new cure for sunstroke, and his system, so far as can be judged from the cases treated, bids fair to become an acknowledged success. Dr. Collis started with the assumption that, in reducing a man's temperature, a doctor would be much aided by being able to first reduce the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the patient, and, keeping this end in view, he caused to be constructed in one of the large wards at the hospital of the 68th a small room capable of holding two beds. This chamber was made of hospital-screens covered with purdahs, with a ridge ventilation in the roof. The doorways were also hung with heavy purdahs. Into this chamber, in the middle of the ward, was introduced the mouth of a long canvas tube, the other end of which was fixed over the mouth of the thermantidote; while in the chamber, over the patient's head, was suspended a basket full of ice, which served the double purpose of allowing the ice-water to trickle on to the patient's head, and also of cooling the air of the chamber. This little room, standing in the centre of a ward, and in direct communication with a thermantidote, naturally was extremely cool—in fact, Dr. Collis found that its temperature was, in the rains 15° to 18° lower than that in the surrounding ward, while when a hot wind was blowing, the difference between the temperature of the ward and the chamber was from 19° to 23°. Of the cases of sunstroke treated in this chamber only one has proved fatal, and in that case the man was moribund when admitted; of the others, some were of an extremely bad type. It was found that the fall of a man's temperature was very much more marked if quinine were not administered than if it were given. In addition to the sunstroke cases Dr. Collis has just cured an extremely bad case of typhoid fever in the same chamber, and it is his opinion that it will be found useful in this country for all illnesses in which the patient's temperature is abnormally high.

The *Pioneer* says of Mr. Chapman that he "was under no obligation to resign; still less subjected to any pressure in that direction. Sir John Strachey's impending departure, the appointment of a new Financial Member who will not be likely to carry on many of Sir John Strachey's peculiar principles, and the fact that Mr. Chapman has grown into some of these within the last few years, are considerations which may amply suffice to account for the decision he has now taken. In more ways than one his departure will be a loss to the Government. Apart from the value of his secretariat work—apart from the sagacity of his advice in financial matters, due to his extraordinarily clear insight into politico-economical principles—his character has been a guarantee for the integrity of any branch of administration he controlled, or even responsibly shared."

The Meteorological Report for the North-Western Provinces for the month of August reveals some curious features. The rainfall was greatly below the average in every district; the humidity and clouds were far below the average, and dry westerly winds prevailed. In spite of all this, the mean temperature of the air was but slightly above the average, and the month was not nearly so hot as the almost equally rainless month of August, 1877. Mr. Hill says that these curious features seem to indic[illegible] the direct heating power of the sun is now less than it was in 1877. This reflection, as a contemporary remarks, is an exceedingly comforting one to people here in India, but it would seem to forebode a severe winter in Europe.

Mr. Bell's note on the Kandahar railway gives us the total cost for the line actually constructed and equipped at £725,000. This includes temporary stations, and every item from surveys to rolling-stock, the total length being 163½ miles of way. One notable result of pushing on the construction of a line with the utmost rapidity after it has once been commenced, is to be found in the great economy caused in the expense for supervision. Mr. Bell gives instances of the two sections of the Indus Valley line, respectively 275 and 225 miles long, whereon the cost of supervision amounted to more than 10 per cent. of the gross expenditure. When the Kandahar line was first available for traffic, it had only cost for supervision 2·66 per cent. of the actual total of outlay, thus representing a saving of £50,000 when compared with the Indus Valley line. To this must be added the saving to Government in the way of transport of stores and the military value of the line, which is almost inestimable. The lesson to be learned from these facts should not be lost upon the Government of India.

The late master of the s. s. Jeddah has ruined his prospects, so far as the port of Singapore is concerned. At a meeting of the Straits Legislative Council, on September 19th, Mr. Campbell in a forcible and able speech brought forward the following motion:—"That in view of what has been disclosed by the finding of the Court of Inquiry at Aden in the case of the Jeddah, it is the bounden duty of the local Government to adopt all the means in its power to bring the master, Joseph Lucas Clark, to trial, for his inhuman conduct in deserting his steamer, or at least to secure by representations to the Board of Trade that his certificate shall be suspended for such a time as will render it impossible that any lives can ever again be entrusted to his care, under the British Flag." This was seconded by Mr. Gilfillan, who in a few sentences expressed his reprobation of the conduct of Captain Clark and his officers. The Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, explained that, although the conduct of Captain Clark and his officers must be a reproach to every Englishman, the Government felt that, in the absence of evidence, any legal proceedings instituted there against Captain Clark would be futile. H. E. the Governor expressed his concurrence in the general feeling as to the conduct of men who had disgraced the British mercantile marine, a service which contained men of whom their country was justly proud, and promised that, fortified by the expressions given in Council, he would write a strong despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject. H. E. thought if the local Government took hasty steps the fact of doing so might militate in Captain Clark's favour with the Board of Trade. After this expression of opinion Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion.

The s. s. Shadwan, which arrived at Singapore on the 19th September, reported that she passed Messrs. Olano Larrinaga & Co.'s Spanish steamer Leon ashore on Perim Island. The chief officer and chief engineer of the Leon went on board the Shadwan and asked if she could tow the Leon off, but the Shadwan found it impracticable. The latter took the chief officer and chief engineer to Aden, from which port assistance was sent. The Leon was bound for Singapore. A passenger on board of the French mail to Singapore reported that there were no less than four steamers on shore at Perim on the 2nd September, one of them being the Leon.

A double tragedy on board a British ship is reported in the Straits papers. The barque Cutty Sark arrived on the 20th September at Singapore from Anjer in charge of the second officer, who reported that the chief officer of the vessel struck one of the crew, a European, at that port; and he died soon afterwards from the effect of the blow, it is supposed. The Captain appears to have assisted the chief officer to escape on board of an American ship bound to Saigon, and afterwards, whether from pangs of conscience or fear of future trouble, he threw himself overboard, and was drowned.

A Singapore paper remarks:—The continued passing through our Straits of so many Russian men-of-war and store-ships on their way to the Pacific creates a more or less uneasy feeling here, notwithstanding that telegrams announcing the adjustment of all difficulties between Russia and China have been received. Two Russian men-of-war, the Plastoon and Strelock, arrived at Singapore on the 16th September from Cronstadt on their way to China, and the British steamer Naples, chartered by the Russian Government to convey troops and munitions of war, passed through on the 15th idem."

Our readers will remember that after the arrival of last week's English mail, we published a long description—or what purported to be a description—of the disastrous battle at Maiwand, and we intended to print a continuation of the narrative derived from the same source. However, the remainder of the account was omitted because of its manifest inaccuracy. Still the narrative, as a whole, appeared to us to have been, possibly, written by some one on the spot, not a trained observer of events, and who had, not unnaturally, formed an exaggerated idea of some of the things which he saw. The gentleman who sent the account to the *Morning Advertiser*, the paper in which it was first published, comes forward to uphold its authenticity. This gentleman is Major Waller Ashe (late King's Dragoon Guards), who states, in a letter dated the 17th inst., to the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, that he is the person "who received from Kandahar, and forwarded to you, the letters giving a description of the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, and the subsequent retreat."

James Donovan, the Irish footman, who was charged at the Old Bailey with threatening to murder Lord Oranmore, in anonymous letters sent to that nobleman, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A telegram from Cape Town, September 13th, to the *Times*, states:—The news from Basutoland is that the chief Lerothodi declined the terms offered him, and, with 600 of his followers, attacked Carrington's force at Mafeteng. The rebels were routed and followed for several miles. A number of prisoners were captured, and a quantity of stock was taken. The Colonial force had only one wounded. Several horses were killed. This success will strengthen the loyalists.

An assault on a "Society" journalist is reported from Paris. On September 16th, M. Aurelien Scholl, a well-known journalist in Paris, was violently attacked in the Restaurant Bignon, in the Avenue de l'Opera, by Vicomte de Dion. M. Scholl had written an article on the private life of the Count, the publication of which had given great offence, and the latter dogged the journalist's steps until he ran his quarry to earth at Bignon's. Finding him there, Vicomte de Dion, having first asked "What is your name?" struck his man in the face, when Scholl said, "If you want to fight, send seconds to me with a challenge, but do not behave like the blackguard you are!" On hearing this epithet applied to him, M. de Dion snatched up a bottle from one of the tables, struck M. Scholl with it, and inflicted such a severe wound that the latter had to be taken home. The police were then called in and the Vicomte was arrested, but at a later hour was liberated on bail. We confess our sympathies are with M. de Dion in this affair.

The result of the inquiry regarding the Wimbledon marking was that Sergeant Marshman was acquitted. The *Globe* remarks on the case:—The protracted investigation into what is known as the Wimbledon scandal has at length come to an end which, it is not too much to say, cannot fail to have the effect of considerably surprising those who have watched the case from the beginning. When Sergeant Marshman's sash and sword were handed to him on his release from arrest there was applause outside the court; but this demonstration probably proceeded from the friends of the accused, and perhaps from some who had a personal interest in his acquittal. In many of its circumstances the case is one of the most remarkable ever brought, not only before a court-martial, but any tribunal which has to weigh evidence and give its decision accordingly. From the testimony produced, it is manifest that the regulations for shooting at Wimbledon are such that collusion is possible between the markers and the competitors engaged in the contest, and Sergeant Marshman was charged with being a party to such collusion. Now that he has been acquitted, and has returned to his military duties, it were ungracious to question the finding of the Court. Still we hold that while the accused has to be congratulated on the issue, there are others who cannot be expected to regard it with complete satisfaction. The witnesses for the prosecution are by this decision of the Court placed in an unenviable position. They told what appeared to be a plain, unvarnished tale, and this the President and his associates have declined to believe, preferring rather to credit the evidence adduced by the defence. To most people, however, it will still remain one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the competition at Wimbledon that a competitor was able to predict to officials engaged in superintending operations how many marks would be made by a certain rifle at a certain target for a certain prize. We shall probably hear no more of Sergeant Marshman; but with his acquittal, we may be sure, new arrangements will be made at Wimbledon by which such collusion as that charged against him will be hereafter impossible.

The *Times* correspondent with General Roberts's force thus describes the condition in which Kandahar was found by the relieving army:—The aspect of Kandahar when General Roberts's force arrived there on the 31st of August was very forlorn, and indicated that the garrison had not fully shaken off the anxiety and depression under which it had spent the four weeks of the seige. The rotten parapets [illegible] the glacis was still covered with wire entanglements, while felled trees blocked the roads, and showed how the garrison expected attack. British soldiers crowded the gate-ways and examined all strangers desiring entrance. The Charsoo, as the central covered arcade of the city is called, was patrolled by soldiers with drawn swords. The native troops looked harassed and dejected, and no cheerful band greeted the arrival of the weary regiments there. There was clearly much discouragement, and the native horsemen of Bombay are said to have entertained their comrades from Kabul, when they first met them at Robat, with frightful tales of the ferocity of the Ghazis, whose horses are supported on raw meat and breathe fire from their nostrils. The promptitude with which General Roberts sent his men, after a rest of an hour or two, to the front seemed intense rashness to some timid souls of the garrison, demoralized by the events of the last month; and when the reconnaissance late in the evening led to the heavy fire of the guns and rifles, the bazaars are said to have foreboded the defeat of the over-confident General. The victory of the next day cleared away, of course, all clouds. Kandahar does not impress favourably those who have seen Kabul. Certainly, the place is seen under great disadvantages at present. The season has been unusually dry, and the diversion by Ayoub Khan of the canals from the Argandab, which fertilize the environs of Kandahar, has withered trees and gardens which war had spared. All this will soon be put right, but the weather is oppressively hot, and the climate compares most unfavourable with that of Kabul.

An extract is given in the *Times* of a private letter from an officer who accompanied the force sent out from Kandahar under General Burrows to assist the flight of the survivors from Maiwand. The writer states:—

"I was woke up at 2 a.m., and as we hurriedly armed the story was whispered about, having been brought in by two camel sowars. Immediately General Brooke collected a small force and started to help the fugitives in. Lucky it was he did so. Half a mile from Kandahar we had to begin our fighting, and without supports or communications fought our way to Kokaran, some nine miles. Awful were the sights we met on the way—wounded men who had ridden a mass of blood all through that fearful night foully butchered on the road a few miles from home by the cowardly villagers who a few hours before were our sincere friends and providers; others, more lucky, straggling in by twos and threes, on camels, on ponies, on foot, dazed, footsore, dying of thirst, with a look of bewildered agony in their swollen faces and bloodshot eyes that I shall never, never forget; it was too horrible. About 8 o'clock we met what was at once the rear guard and the main body. Poor General Burrows broke down utterly when he met Brooke, and so did the others when I spoke to them. The poor General was utterly crushed and broken, his sword tied up in a knot, and his voice gone. He behaved splendidly, and personally saved the lives of three officers. Turning with them, we fought our way back to barracks, and by 7 had nearly everything and quite everybody safe in the fort. Our greatest loss in personal comfort is that the Parsees were in such a fright that, although carts and camels were sent them, they saved little or nothing, and fled to the fort. Since then the villains have been in uncontrolled possession of our late quarters, and have looted or destroyed everything. Now all our efforts are concentrated in strengthening our position, but with four miles of wall to hold and our black regiments hardly to be depended upon, our position is, to say the least, ticklish. We are very well off for food, and shall be for the next three weeks, and after that, if we hold out, we shall hope to see General Phayre."

The French Government seems to have played its cards badly in its dealings with Italy, says the *Pall Mall*. The Tunis affair has been envenomed till it has become an open sore, and Italy is now believed, on every hand, to be looking about for an alliance with France's enemies. Months ago the moderate *Opinione* declared that Italy could not tolerate the total exclusion of her influence from Tunis, and noted with regret that England had shown herself more favourable to Italian claims in Egypt than France had done. The mischief in Tunis seems to have been done by one of those rivalries between the consuls of different nations, which are the common resource of a couple of able men stationed at a remote post, with, practically, nothing whatever to do. France seems to have won the day in Tunis; but it is a Pyrrhic victory. Some idea of what may be the result can be formed from the ominous signs of a *rapprochement* of Italy to Austria and Germany. The journals of Vienna are doing their best to make the idea a familiar and a realizable one. The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, in an article written in a tone of excessive cordiality towards Italy, attempts to demonstrate the advantage to the Peninsula of joining the central European alliance. England and France, it argues, threaten to exclude the influence of Italy from the Mediterranean; Austria and Germany will back her up in reasserting herself. The alliance will be not less advantageous to Austria, for Italy will naturally go with her more closely than with Germany, and so will enable her to counterbalance the preponderating weight now held by Germany in the Austro-German alliance. Austria has but one enemy—Russia; Germany has them on every side of her. Germany, therefore, has more to gain from Austria than Austria has to gain from Germany (so argues the Vienna journal), and all true Austrians will see a more exact equilibrium brought about by the adhesion of Italy with not a little satisfaction.

The first interment in a parish churchyard under the provisions of the Burials Act, which allow others than clergymen of the Established Church to officiate, took place on the 9th September in the parish churchyard of Beckenham. The officiating minister was the Rev. G. Samuel, Baptist, of Penge, who interred the remains of one of the members of his church. The service consisted of an extempore prayer, the reading of passages of Scripture, a brief address, and the singing of a hymn. The occasion excited some interest, and several clergymen and strangers were present. The service, which lasted half an hour, was marked throughout by befitting solemnity. On another similar occasion, a day or two later, the proceedings were not so harmonious. On the 12th September, a young Baptist collier, named John Parsons, was buried in Netherton churchyard. His friends during the week had permission from the vicar, the Rev. S. J. Marriot, for Mr. Millington, Baptist minister, to read a service. This consent was afterwards withdrawn, and on Sunday the curate dared Mr. Millington to proceed, in the name of the vicar, the bishop, and the Queen. Mr. Millington, however, proceeded and finished his service, and the curate, the Rev. E. J. Crowther, walked away strongly protesting.

The new Italian ironclad, the Italia, the dimensions of which much exceed those of the Duilio and Dandolo, was to be launched at Castellamare on the 29th September, in the presence of the King. It was announced from Spezia that the 100-ton gun, which burst on board the Duilio having been replaced, she was expected soon to be again ready for service.

THE CHOTA OODEYPORE CASE.

ARREST OF THE PRINCE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

GODRA, Oct. 1.

Godra is not a well-known place, and taken altogether, is not, at the best of times, particularly attractive. But this remark applies only to native Godra, which is a collection of very dirty houses and very uninteresting people. European Godra is small, and consists of about four bungalows and as many inhabitants, but the stranger feels this deficiency of number is amply compensated for by the kindly hospitality accorded to him. The journey from Bombay to this place is anything but an easy one. It is not easy to bear with equanimity a tiresome run by rail to the little station of Annund, and find, when you arrive there, that your abode must be taken up in the waiting-room. The traveller goes on to Pali the next morning, walks a mile or so beneath the rays of a burning sun, and then reaches a river. He sits down on the sand, expecting a sunstroke, and wonders when the boat on the other side of the water will get rid of its gesticulating passengers, and come across to his assistance. An hour or two, more or less, suffices for the settlement of the difficulties on the opposite bank. The boatmen allow their craft to run down the stream of its own accord for some distance, and then exert themselves to bring it up again on the other side. After waiting half an hour in the heat, the traveller lands on the pebbly shore nearest Godra, walks over shingle very like the coast-line of some parts of the South-west of England, and rides or drives through the jungle to Godra. The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore had, on the occasion with reference to which I am writing, horses ready for any travellers interested in Prince Chundra Sing's case. Taking one of them, I rode to the young chief's temporary quarters, and slept that night amidst a very varied assortment of Arabs, Pathans, and Rajputs, who, whatever else they might lack, were certainly not wanting in weapons of defence. Next morning I was fortunate enough to meet with a gentleman, who did his best to show me that Godra was not what at first sight it seemed to be. I cannot speak in too flattering terms of the European residents of the place, who are anxious to minister to the comfort of any chance visitor.

All the witnesses in support of the prosecution are either subjects or dependants of the Rajah, and, naturally enough, would be somewhat nervous in giving evidence against the son of their lord in the presence of a great crowd of his armed followers. The Political Agent did not lose sight of this probability, and as rumours were afloat to the effect that the Rajah himself was coming down to Godra, with a great following of armed men, he wisely decided to check this exhibition of power, which, all the circumstances of the affair considered, was improper; nor was it at all fitting, in the estimation of the representative of the British Government, that the young prince, charged with committing a great crime, should be allowed perfect freedom of movement, and be permitted to speak in a contemptuous manner of British authority in respect of [illegible] armed followers paraded the streets of Godra, as if they had conquered the place, and there was no room for any one else. If all these men had attended the trial and scowled and glared at the Oodeypore witnesses, the evidence must have been very defective. Mr. Grant saw this, and determined to prevent any miscarriage of justice, he took steps to relieve the witnesses of the presence of these armed men. In the first place, he secured Chundra Sing, who undoubtedly was very much amazed and disgusted to find that there was any power superior to his own. The Political Agent requested the young prince to attend at his bungalow. The prince complied with the request, but he did so in a somewhat defiant manner. It is not usual in civilised countries for persons charged with murder to appear before any judicial authority with a choice selection of dangerous weapons about his person. But Chundra Sing seems to have thought such a procedure quite the thing. When he made his bow to Mr. Grant, he wore a belt ornamented with two revolvers and a very business-like scimitar, with here and there an odd dagger or two. This exhibition of cold steel did not create the alarm which the prince anticipated. He was quietly informed that he was to consider himself under arrest. He seemed surprised at this, and so did his followers. These followers had not exactly the aspect of ordinary spactators in a criminal court. Their carefully nurtured matchlocks, and their crooked swords, were not suggestive of the reign of law and order. When they and a number of sowars appeared before the residence of the Political Agent, a casual observer would have thought peace a long way off. Their cheerfulness, however, was somewhat damped when they were informed of the state of affairs, and requested either to disarm or clear out of Godra that evening. Very much surprise was visible on the features of the Arabs and Pathans. Anger very quickly succeeded surprise. Hands found their way to sword-hilts, and more than one of the matchlockmen began blowing his fuse in order to make a fight of it. For a few moments there seemed to be every possibility of a downright struggle. Arabs and Pathans are not renowned for discretion and cool calculation, and the news these men had just heard upset them. But the head of the police in the district happened to be an old soldier, who was quite prepared for such an emergency. He had very warily ordered up some of his armed police, Bheels, whose bearing and general smartness would have done credit to any regiment in the Bombay Army. They came up at the critical moment, and were placed so cleverly as to entirely surround the prince's followers, who not liking the look of affairs, sullenly submitted to the offered terms, and agreed to depart for Oodeypore that night. It is possible that but for the resolute conduct of the Political Agent, Mr. Grant, and the Chief of Police, Colonel LaTouche, the prince and his followers might have resisted the Government authorities by physical force; and what in that case the consequences would have been it is hard to say. Happily no blood was shed, the prince was placed in safe keeping, and the dangerous element was removed.

In consequence of the Rajah's persistently moving towards Godra, with about 300 armed men, it was deemed advisable to send for troops from Baroda, and accordingly the Political Agent, on Friday, telegraphed for two companies to be sent up. The trial has excited great interest owing to its peculiar nature, the position of the person implicated, and the importance of the questions involved. The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore appears to be under the impression that the charge brought against his son, Chundra Sing, should have been dealt with by himself, he alone having jurisdiction in the matter. Chundra Sing also appears to have held a similar belief, and to have considered that his presence at Godra, to answer the charges against him, was not obligatory.

The enquiry was opened at the bungalow of the Political Agent on Friday afternoon. The arrangements made for the conduct of the case were excellent. Col. LaTouche, Head of the Police, assisted by Mr. Narbheram Raghunathdas, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Branson, with Rao Saheb Vasudev Jagannath and Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, appearing for the defence.

Mr. Birdwood, the Acting Sessions Judge at Tanna, investigated the case by order of the Government.

The Government resolution directing the trial to be held having been read,

The Dewan of the State of Chota Oodeypore said that before the proceedings commenced he wished, on behalf of his State, to say that his presence in Court on that day must not be considered to mean that the State waived its rights and privileges.

The Judge:—I have no authority to deal with that question.

The Dewan:—I simply wish a note to be taken of what I say.

The Judge:—Certainly, I will take the note.

The pleader for the defence then formally objected to the Judge's jurisdiction to deal with the case.

A note was made of the objection.

The Prince was then called upon to plead. He pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Narbheram Raghunathdas said the prosecution hadbeen takenup under the orders of His Excellency in Council, with due regard to the rank and position of the young chief, as well as with regard to justice. But the rank and position of the victim, which were no less in degree than that of the chief who was now to be tried, also demanded consideration. It would appear from the evidence to be laid before the Court that the character of the late wife of the prince was connected with the motive which influenced the man who killed her. The witnesses for the prosecution would, he believed, be able to convince the Court that it was not on momentary provocation that the alleged beatings had been inflicted, but that they were the deliberate acts of the prince, and extended over three days. The deceased wife of Chundra Sing had been ill-treated on three separate days, and at that time she was under the whole and sole control of the young chief, whose father was the ruler of the territory in which they lived. The poor victim had no relatives near at hand, and no one with whom she could communicate. She being a princess, she was, according to practice, confined in a zenana. It would appear that one evening she left the zenana by an open door, or rather window, some 12 or 13 feet from the ground, and on the upper storey of the house. Intimation of this was given by one of her maid servants to the accused. This was on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd July last. The accused, with his usual attendants, and in company of the maid-servant, came downstairs, and went out. He found his wife at the residence of a menial servant. It was dark at the time, and a lamp was brought; but her suspected paramour was not found, having escaped from the place. It would appear from the evidence that the accused then and there inflicted upon her some blows with a stick, and allowed, also, one of his attendants to strike her. The wife was then taken away, and kept in the elder wife's room, apart from her usual place of residence. There she was very cruelly treated. She was first beaten with sticks; and some of the witnesses said she received as many as twenty blows, until the sticks were broken. She was then suspended from the ceiling, head downwards, and the accused, who did not at that time wear a sword, went and fetched one from another part of the building, and inflicted wounds upon his wife. Some of the witnesses had seen a wound, made by the cut of a sword, but the whole evidence led to the conclusion that two cuts were given: one on the back, and the other on the right hand. She was suspended from the ceiling from about nine to half past eleven o'clock, and then the accused, through the intervention of his second wife, left the room. Accused's second wife then untied the deceased woman. The Prince was not satisfied with what he had done, and the next morning, at about ten o'clock, he came into the room again and gave the deceased four or five blows with a stick; and she cried very bitterly. She was not allowed to remain the second wife's room, but was removed to a third room on the eastern side, which is more secluded than her usual room or the room of the second wife. The evidence to be given would also, he believed, convince the Court that on the Monday the deceased was struck several times with sticks. During all this time she had no relatives there or persons before whom she could complain, and the young Chief and his father, of course, acted as they liked. Matters were so arranged that no communication could be made to her relatives, and the maid-servant, who knew what had been done, was tied up, so that she might not get out. After the treatment she had received, Chundra Sing's wife died. At seven or eight o'clock on the Tuesday morning she was found dead in bed. It would appear that she could not easily move, or get food. Her body was burnt, and no medical man examined it. The Court would see whether the evidence for the prosecution showed that deceased died in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon her by her husband. The deceased was perfectly healthy before receiving this treatment. The fact that no one was communicated with pointed to the fact that her death was not a natural one. The prosecution were placed at a disadvantage, owing to all their witnesses being dependants or servants of the Rajah or the Prince; and the injuries were inflicted within a secluded building. Fortunately among the family of the accused was his grandmother, who is the sister of the father of his victim. She hearing of the beating communicated with the deceased's relations, and the matter was thus brought to light. The brother of the deceased petitioned the Political Agent at Godra, and an enquiry took place by order of Government. The Superintendent of Police at Lunawara, who made the enquiry in the first place, reported that he could only collect the facts by being allowed to examine the inmates of the house. The Political Agent thereupon requested the Rajah to allow the maid-servants and others, who during the presence of the Superintendent at Oodeypore were not allowed to leave the house, to be examined. At last they were examined, and would now be brought before the Court. At that time it was alleged by the defence that she died from the effects of a snake-bite; but the prosecution had gone into this, and found that the record of the medical man at the dispensary at Oodeypore had been falsified by order of the accused's father. Treatment for snake-bite was entered in the book, whereas the medical man had not seen the deceased, or given her any medicine. The entry was made a long time after the death of the deceased.

The following evidence was then given:—

Narsingji said: My father's name is Dhamansingji. My age is 35 years, and my religion is Rajput. I am by profession a Thakrat (landlord), and I reside at Jobut, in the Bhopawar agency. I know the accused; he is my relation—my brother-in-law. His father's mother is also my father's sister. My sister, who was married to the accused, is called Rajukuverba, and she had been married three years last June. After her marriage she lived with her husband, and not with me. The accused has another, an elder, wife called Nandba. My father's sister is Hariba, she is still alive in Oodeypore. My sister was 15 or 16 years old when she was married; she and Chundra Sing's other wife were on bad terms. About three months ago one Koilo, a slave, came to my house. Koilo is the slave of Jhareji Wakhatsingji, a relative of the Rajah. He gave me certain information, which led me to send my mother to Oodeypore. I got the information at 3 p. m. on a rainy day, so I did not send her at once. I do not know where Koilo now is. He is missing. He belongs to Oodeypore. I sent a Wartanga [illegible] her, too. She came back after five days. She gave me certain information, which led me to complain the next day to the Political Agent at Godra. My village is 45 koss from Godra, and about 22 or 23 koss from Oodeypore. I obtained the information in my village. I then went to Oodeypore with the Police Superintendent of Lunawara. The ladies of my family are purda; they show their faces only to certain relatives. My sister would have shown her face to male relatives on her mother's side, but not to the elder brother of the deceased. I do not know whether a doctor would have been allowed to see my sister. It depends on the custom of the Durbar. I was never at enmity with the accused in any way before I received the information. No one has ever written to tell me that my sister was sick, or had been bitten by a snake. I should have expected a letter if she had been bitten, or were ill.

The Court then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY.

The enquiry with reference to this case was resumed on Saturday morning.

Narsingji said:—I have seen the lady behind the purdah in Court, and who is now to give evidence. She is my mother.

Gamanba, the mother of the deceased, said:—Deceased was married to Chundra Sing three years ago, and went to live at her husband's house. How do I now she was on good terms with her husband? I have had no quarrel with him. When my daughter was married to Chundra Sing he had another wife. Chundra Sing is the son of my nephew. About three months ago I received certain information from Koilo, a slave of Chundra Sing. He came to me in the evening. Next morning, in consequence of the information, I went to Oodeypore. I went to my daughter's quarters, and met Hariba, who is my husband's sister, and mother of the accused's father. On arriving at Oodeypore I heard of my daughter's death. I did not see her corpse. I stayed there two nights, and then went home again. I told my son Narsingji what I had learnt at Oodeypore.

The Government Pleader:—Did anyone come to you to ask you not to proceed in this case?

Mr. Branson objected to the question as a leading one, and improper.

The Government Pleader then asked witness as to her daughter's state of health some time before she died.

Witness:—I saw my daughter a month before, and she was then in good health.

Chumpa, a woman servant of Chundra Sing, said:—I have been in his service since the famine. I receive my food from him; no pay in money. The accused's elder wife was called Moota Babi; the younger wife, for whom I worked, is dead.

The Government Pleader:—What was the cause of her death?

Witness:—She came downstairs. On the question being repeated witness said:—She died from beating. She was beaten because she came downstairs and committed adultery. I did not see her commit adultery. This was about three months ago, in the evening. She went out of the last window of the room. She tied a rope, and went down by it. I and Poone were in the room with her. She said nothing before she went down. She had been eating her meal before going down. She had on a saree and a petticoat. Harabi lives in an outhouse below the window, which is about 15 feet from the ground. I remained in the room after the deceased went down. I did nothing; but after she had gone down, I spoke to Jeevi, who was in the pursal next to the room. There is a door between them, and it is always kept open. Jeevi comes sometimes to work for the two wives. I said to Jeevi that the lady had gone down the road, and she went upstairs at once. I had seen Chundra Sing go upstairs a little time before. He always takes his meal upstairs. It was their dinner time. The elder wife had gone up with a dish; she always takes his meal to him. I saw the accused and Jeevi coming downstairs and enter the room where the deceased had been sitting. They looked at the place where she had gone down. Jeevi showed them the road; it was a dark night, and there was no light in the room. There was a light in the pursal. I remained upstairs, and neither saw nor heard what happened downstairs. Accused came upstairs and brought the deceased with him. Jeevi also came up by the stairs at the back of the house. I could see them from where I sat. The accused beat her in the middle room. He beat her with a stick. When deceased came upstairs Jeevi was leading her. I saw the accused beat the deceased several times on her legs, arms, and other parts of her body. Nothing happened after that. Accused went downstairs, and no one came up afterwards. Deceased was only beaten with a stick that night. The elder wife, at the time of the beating, was in the pursal.

The Pleader:—What condition was she in the next morning?

Witness:—She could sit up and clean her mouth. She went to sleep after she was beaten. Her skin was not broken by the beating. There was the mark of a blow above the right eyebrow. It was bleeding a little. The accused and deceased were the only two persons in the room when the latter was beaten. I do not know what happened with the stick. It was a bamboo stick as thick as my finger; three yards long. I did not see accused bring anything else than the stick upstairs with him.

The Government Pleader:—Did you not state to the Superintendent of Police that Chundra Sing went downstairs and fetched a sword?

Mr. Branson:—I object to that question.

The Judge:—You are going to cross-examine your own witness. The question cannot be put unless to elicit corroborative evidence.

Mr. Branson said the witness could not have been got at, although the Government Pleader hinted that, as she was a servant of the Durbar, she had been got at by the defence, and induced to suppress evidence. She had been under the charge of the police since making her former statement.

The question was not permitted to be put.

Witness, continuing, said:—Till midnight I was awake, and nothing else happened to the deceased up to that time. I saw her in the morning; she was asleep. I went near her and gave her a toothpick. She got up and sat near the bed, and then lay down again. Generally she does not lie down again; that was the only occasion on which I have known her to do so. She asked for some water. She said nothing about her health or the state of her body. There were marks of blows on her arms and legs. They were black marks. She was there till twelve o'clock, and slept till then. I had not gone home that morning. She got off the bed to have her meal. She was in bed on account of the beating. She always got up in the morning and took her meal in that room. Nothing happened the day after she was beaten—as long as I was there. I was there all the day, but left the place now and then. She lay in bed during the third day, and ate nothing. I pressed her to eat, but she would not, saying, "I am not hungry." She did not cry out with pain. Nothing was done to her. She could not walk because of the blows on her leg. The day after she was beaten her grandmother Hariba came, and also the sister of the accused. Hariba came in the morning. They saw the marks of the beating. The deceased lived for two days and on the third day she died. I had only seen her beaten on the first night.

The Government pleader was about to put a certain question, but

Mr. Branson said he objected to the cross-examination of the witness as a hostile witness. She had distinctly given evidence against the accused. She had been placed in confinement ever since the first examination. The fact that she did not swear up to the mark required by the prosecution was not a proof that she was desirous of concealing anything. He thought it was a very strange thing that she should be kept in custody at all.

The Judge—I don't think it is desirable to make that statement at this moment.

Witness:—No medicine was given to the deceased, nor was anything applied to her wounds. She was not bandaged. Accused used to come upstairs everyday to eat and drink, after he had struck her. He did not come into the room to enquire after the deceased. He did not ask us about her. She did not die in the room in which she was beaten; she died in the east room, and was beaten in the middle room. She was removed to the east room the day before she died, because people passed the other room. I heard no one give any order to take her there. She was carried into the other room in a sheet. I saw no blood on the sheet or on the floor. The accused did not come near the body of the deceased. I was not present when she died. I know Sadad, the son of a Makrani. He is a young man. The accused used to ask me to take messages to him, but I refused to do so. I have seen another servant take letters. Both he and his father were in the service of the accused. I never saw the deceased in company with Sadad. I only saw deceased go down the rope once. The rope was looped so that the deceased might put her foot in it.

The Judge said that he would, in order to give the witness a chance of explaining herself, put some questions to her at the close of the examination.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd inst.:—Colaba (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Hartlepool (s), from Rangoon; Thibet (s), Calcutta; Rosetta (s), London.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Charter Oak, to Sandheads; C. Inverness, Calcutta; I. G. Dalhousie, Kurrachee.

Apollo Bunder, Band H. M.'s Marine Battalion, this evening.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

Bombay Volunteer Band at the Gymkhana, this evening.

Lecture, Ladies' Temperance Coffee Room, 8p. m.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March	King George V	Gerald.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Scena and Aria		Riel.
Waltz	Belgravia	D. Godfrey.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zekoff.
Galop	Bravura	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Imitalienischen Style	Schubert.
Quadrille	Neu Melodien	Strauss.
Selection	Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

Concert at the Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

March	Radetzky	Strauss.
Overture	Krakamp	Messinca.
Liebe Voegicin		Gumbert.
Valtz	Les Cloches de Corneville	Metra.
Poutpouri	Funny Folks	Gerald.
Quadrille	Operatten	Faulwetter.
Staendchen		Kucken.
Valtz	Ton Blumen	Faust.
Finale	Rosvina della Forest	Batista.
Galop	Berg auf, Berg ab	Faust.

Prince's Dock.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie entered the dock on 3rd instant, and left yesterday.

Mr. Justice Marriott.—This is the last week his Lordship will preside on the Bench of the High Court, Bombay. The vacation commences from Monday next, and his Lordship, it is said, will proceed to England soon after.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon the dead [illegible] age, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade on the south side of the Cruickshank Road. The following is a description of the deceased:—Height, 5 feet 11 inches, dark brown hair, and reddish brown whiskers. The body was dressed in a white drill coat and trousers, a blue cotton checkered shirt, black silk necktie, and a pair of blue woollen socks, with the initials J. H. marked on them. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Esplanade, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. The body of the deceased was found floating in the Nacoda's Tank yesterday morning. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Girgaum Back Road, on view of the body of Moinah, woman, who was accidentally drowned in a well in that locality. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Thefts.—Byramjee Pestonjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a gold earring and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 10-1, the property of Bhicaeejee, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Samut Ebrahim was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of attempting to steal Rs. 230 in currency notes from the pocket of Currimbhoy Hussain, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Khumis Moobaruck, a Siddee, was yesterday sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the same magistrate for stealing a copper utensil, valued at Rs. 3-12, belonging to Wully Samjee.

Theft from the Gymkhana.—Sittaram Jugarnath, a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Gymkhana, reported to the police, that on Friday last he gave to one of the peons of the Gymkhana, named Bhickoo Gunnoo, Rs. 34 in currency notes and cash, and requested him to place the amount in a large box in the office, and return him the key of the box. On the following day Bhickoo did not put in appearance at the office, and as he had failed to return the key of the box, as requested, the box had to be opened with a duplicate key. It was then discovered that the money was not there, and inquiry showed that Bhickoo had absconded with the amount. Further search is being made for the accused.

The Indian Press Company, Limited.—The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. J. Beckel, the chairman of the company, presided. The Directors' report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June, 1880, were accepted as read, after which the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Panday—That the directors' report and audited accounts made up to the 30th June, 1880, which have been submitted to the meeting, be and they are hereby approved. Proposed by Mr. D. F. Panday, and seconded by Mr. K. M. Herramanick—That Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, who retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. P Cursetjee Sett, and seconded by Mr. Javerchund Jootha—That Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each per annum for the current year. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

Application for the Appointment of a Receiver.—At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Shaik Abdoola bin Khaliffa *vs.* Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and others, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Payne for the plaintiff, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of Khaliff[illegible] the father of the parties to the [illegible] the son of the deceased by one [illegible] ants were his sons by an[illegible] now declared that th[illegible] son, and not entitle[illegible] The first defenda[illegible] managing the [illegible] plaintiff charge[illegible] sioned heavy l[illegible] that he was [illegible] which woul[illegible] regular bu[illegible] shipment[illegible] defenda[illegible] tions. [illegible] by r[illegible] ners[illegible] abo[illegible] Ru[illegible] ab[illegible] H[illegible] a[illegible] pro[illegible]

The Traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The Decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th September, 1880, was 51,552 maunds, and in money Rs. 27,485. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879, as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 25th Sept. 1880.	Week ending 27th Sept. 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton—				
Weight	Mds 12,296	Mds 12,105	Mds 191	
Amount	Rs. 12,194	Rs. 13,689	..	Rs. 1,495
Wheat—				
Weight	Mds 23,636	Mds 19,120	Mds 4,516	..
Amount	Rs. 10,877	Rs. 10,584	Rs. 293	..
Other Food-Grain—				
Weight	Mds 68,438	Mds 1,08,196	..	Mds 39758
Amount	Rs. 28,916	Rs. 40,782	..	Rs. 11,866
Linseed—				
Weight	Mds 4,858	Mds 645	Mds 4,213	
Amount	Rs. 2,732	Rs. 380	Rs. 2,352	
Teelseed—				
Weight	Mds 40	Mds 655	..	Mds 615
Amount	Rs. 25	Rs. 425	..	Rs. 400
Other Seeds—				
Weight	Mds 2,937	Mds 3,042	..	Mds 105
Amount	Rs. 1,721	Rs. 1,187	Rs. 534	[illegible]
Sugar and Jagree—				
Weight	Mds 6,704	Mds 4,130	Mds 2,574	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 4,098	Rs. 3,251	Rs. 847	[illegible]
Salt—				
Weight	Mds 3,874	Mds 31,617	..	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 1,431	Rs. 15,906	..	[illegible]
Opium—				
Weight	Mds 1,318	Mds 3,119	..	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 3,015	Rs. 11,193	..	[illegible]
P. Goods and Twist—				
Weight	Mds 21,722	Mds 18,064	Mds 3,658	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 31,731	Rs. 27,775	Rs. 3,956	[illegible]
General Goods—				
Weight	Mds 1,29,854	Mds 1,26,536	Mds 3,318	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 76,107	Rs. 75,158	Rs. 949	[illegible]
Total—				
Weight	Mds 2,75,677	Mds 3,27,229	..	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 1,72,847	Rs. 2,00,330	..	[illegible]

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES[illegible]

(Before Mr. Warden.)

A QUESTION OF MERCANTILE USAG[illegible]

NURSEY DEWJEE AND CO. vs. MACDONALD [illegible]

Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormu[illegible] appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Payne [illegible] defendants.

The plaintiffs sued to recover from the de[illegible] Rs. 20, being the value of forty-eight [illegible] pieces of samples of broadcloth, velvet, &c. [illegible] in respect of several indents sent by them to the defendants, which, according to the plaintiff, w[illegible] turned to them after the execution of th[illegible] The plaintiffs' firm also claimed Rs. 70, da[illegible] account of the defendants' illegally detai[illegible] said pieces of samples, and declining to ret[illegible] when demanded.

The defence was that it was the usage of [illegible] for merchants to keep the samples for [illegible] tection. Mr. Miller, one of the defenda[illegible] evidence that he was for eleven years do[illegible] ness in Bombay, and had some dealings [illegible] plaintiffs, which ceased in February last. [illegible] course of these dealings he had about [illegible] indents from the plaintiffs, and had never [illegible] the samples to them. The general usag[illegible] trade was to divide the samples into two p[illegible] to be kept by the merchants and the oth[illegible] sent to their agents.

Messrs. Charles Douglas, and John L[illegible] chants, and the salesmen of Messrs. Ralli [illegible] and Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. were a[illegible] witnesses called to corroborate the defence[illegible]

His Honour gave a verdict for the de[illegible] and marked his sense of the goundless [illegible] allowing them Rs. 15 compensation.

WEATHER REPORT.—Oct. [illegible]

Cannanore, 5-11 p. m.—Weather clear [illegible]

Carwar, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; [illegible] 3; thermometer, 81·5; barometer, 29·964.

Mangalore, 4-26 p.m.—Weather fair; w[illegible] S. S. W.; thermometer, 81; barometer, 30[illegible]

Tuticorin, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; w[illegible] thermometer, 87; barometer, 29·92.

Vingorla, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; [illegible] light; thermometer, 80.

BENGAL.

Reported Missing.—A foreigner of th[illegible] Henry Piesse is reported to have been miss[illegible] past week. From enquiries made, it appe[illegible] was in company of three others on the ni[illegible] disappearance, and that on nearing hi[illegible] Weston's-lane, his wife heard a disturbanc[illegible] them. On opening the gate to see who [illegible] husband's company, he rushed in and close[illegible] behind him, saying he was being chased. [illegible] himself, however, insecure, he scaled the w[illegible] back, and got out. He has not been hear[illegible] His wife and friends have made every en[illegible] have, up to this time, been unsuccessful in [illegible] any trace of him.—*Statesman.*

"Sea-sick" on a Tramway.—A frie[illegible] jiling writes, "the [illegible] tramway carriages a[illegible] very funny conve[illegible] the top. Altogether [illegible] vass awning on tramway, considering the [illegible] thankful for decent and the character [illegible] ties of Silligori at 8-30 and commenced [illegible] We out 9-30. Up to 11 a. m., it was ver[illegible] at a[illegible]in a few minutes there was sudden [illegible] wit[illegible] temperature, though none in the [illegible] by the time we reached Kurseong—1-15 p[illegible] quite cold. The scenery here is simply [illegible] and strongly reminded me of the Alps. Th[illegible] the tramway are rather hard and uncom[illegible] and R——was quite right about the sharp [illegible] We had to hold the children all the way. [illegible] sea-sick on the tramway, and so was [illegible] —*Indian Mirror.*

Amusements in Calcutta.—The fo[illegible] theatrical season is not, it appears, to be wi[illegible] attractions, although announcements are [illegible] more tardy than usual. Mr. Wilson, [illegible] celebrity, has already sent his trainer to [illegible] with a view to the purchase of any likel[illegible] quadrupeds to complete his stud, and is ex[illegible] open at the latter end of the month. The[illegible] some talk of his renting one of the the[illegible] spectacular equestrian performances, [illegible] Mazeppa, and with scenic adjuncts, on the [illegible] as Astley's amphitheatre at home. This w[illegible] novelty, and possibly meet with public [illegible] Chiarini, who is at present in Batavia with [illegible] circus, is also likely to pay us a visit. Signo[illegible] who is here as advance agent of Carlotta [illegible] tends giving a series of concerts in the town [illegible] was this gentleman's intention to organise [illegible] operatic season with Signora Patti as Prima [illegible] but it was ultimately abandoned on accou[illegible] difficulty in coming to a satisfactory arr[illegible] regarding rent of theatre scenery, wardr[illegible] perties, &c., with Mr. Massa, of the Lind[illegible] Opera-house. The dramatic element ha[illegible] made no sign, and the probabilities are [illegible] shall have to dispense with the time-[illegible] Christmas pantomime. This, however, [illegible] incidental plum-pudding and the roast-b[illegible] period, may, without any great sacrific[illegible] pensed with once in a while. Calcutta, [illegible] furnishes an appreciative and indulgent [illegible] to any meritorious exhibition, and w[illegible] doubt that the pleasure-seekers of the en[illegible] season will be amply provided with [illegible] amusements.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

The Bishop Designate of Mysore.—O[illegible] evening last, at 7 o'clock, a meeting of th[illegible] Catholics of Bangalore was held in the sch[illegible] attached to Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to [illegible] consideration the adoption of an address [illegible] presentation of a testimonial to the Rev[illegible] Codou, the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic de[illegible] Mysore, in succession to the late lament[illegible] Reverend Dr. Chevalier. M. J. D. Sand[illegible] Judicial Commissioner, was voted to the [illegible] read out the draft of an address to Dr. Cod[illegible] was unanimously adopted, Mr. E. Pereira [illegible] ing a clause with reference to the presen[illegible] testimonial, which was also adopted. A[illegible] tion list with this object was sent round [illegible] five hundred rupees subscribed on the [illegible] meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to [illegible] ford.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Mayo Hospital.—Some inquiries which were recently made into the management of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and to the institution of which this journal contributed to some extent, have resulted in one or two changes which are to take effect from the first day of October. In the first place, an alteration is to be made in the distribution of work. All medical cases are to be under the direction of the Professor of Medicine, in the present case, Dr. Brown. All surgical cases are to be under the charge of the Professor of Surgery, that is, Dr. Lawrie, who, after a distinguished career at Calcutta, was lately appointed to Lahore. Since Dr. Lawrie's arrival, and indeed before it, many of the surgical cases in the hospital were looked after by Dr. Center, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College. Meanwhile, however, Dr. Center will superintend, for two days in the week, cases of a general nature. Under the present arrangement, Dr. Scriven, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, supervises all the cases of eye surgery; but after the end of the month, he will be relieved in this department by Dr. Lawrie. It will be observed that these changes imply no reflection whatever on the skill and diligence which the medical officers displayed in [illegible]ld system. [illegible] work

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We are AGENTS to the PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, and have in stock all their Alloys and Rolled Sheets for Valves.
FOR SALE a complete Oil Mill, nearly new, with four Steel Cylinders, Presses, Engine, Boiler, and all necessaries complete, for immediate work, by SAMUELSON & CO., OF HULL.
Several good and second-hand Boilers, Engines, Cotton Presses, and Pumps.
Estimates and plans given for Roofs, Girders, or any description of Iron Works.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYEN

IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. DR. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c,

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d,

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, and CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, and DRESS SUITS, Overcoats and Dressing Gowns. Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs, of the best Fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns.

FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.
LATEST FASHIONS.
EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES.

An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits, Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Monsoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; and EAST STREET, next to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & CO., POONA.

NOTICES.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages. [illegible] as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder. / Musjid „ / Byculla / Chinchpoogly / Parel Station / Dadur / Sion / [illegible]oria / [illegible]at-Cooper / [illegible] / Ta[illegible] / De[illegible] / Cal[illegible]nc-tion / Titwalla / Khadawali / Wassind / Shapoor / Atgaum / Khurdee / Kussarah* / Egutpoorah* / Ghotee / Bailgaum / Deolalee B. Siding / Nassick Rd* / Kheirwadee / Niphar / Lassulgaum / Munmar / Nandgaum* / Naidongree / Chalisgaum / Kujgaum / Galna / Pachora / Myjee / Mussawud / Sisowlee / Julgaum

Bhadli / Bhosawul Junction*‡ / Sowda / Nimborah / Raver / Khanapur / Burhanpur / Chandnee / Mandwa / Dongergaum / Bagmar / Khundwa*† / Jawar / Beerh / Singaji / Harsud / Kirkeam / Bheringee / Hurda* / Timoornee / Pagdhal / Sewnee / Dharam Khundi / Dularia / Etarsee for Hoshengabad / Rampur / Bagra / Semri / Sohagpore*¶ / Paparia (for Pachmari) / Bankeri / Babai / Gadawara / Bohanee / Kureli (for Saugor) / Nursingpore / Kuruk Bail

Chindwara / Satari / Shapura / Mirganj (for Marble Rocks) / Nagpoor / Hula Gate / Budlapoor / Wangni / Narel / Chinchowli / Kurjut*† / Padesdari / Khandalla / Lanowlee* / Karli / Kurkulla / Tulligaun / Salaivadi / Chinchwud / Kirkee / Poona†¶¶ / Loonee / Ooroolee / Yeoat / Kheirgaum / Patus / Dhond† / Borebail / Decksal and Bheegwan / Kartruz / Poomulwaree / Warrengaum / Nargaum / Khankeer / Mulkapoor / Biswa Bridge / Nandoora / Jullumt / Sheagaum*

Parus / Dapki / Akola / Boregaum / Katipurna / Moortizapoor / Mohona / Koorun / Budnaira* / Malker / Chandoor / Damergaum / Poolgaum / Dygaum / Wurdah† / Pownar / Sindee / Boree / Kapri / Saigaon / Jehwoor / Keim / Barsee Road* / Marheh / Unger / Mohol / Packney / Sholapoor*‡ / Hoodgee / Kurubgam / Doodneh / Goodoor / Goolburga / Shahabad*†‡ / Wadi / Nulwar / Yedagherry / Sydapore Road / Kistna / Chicksagore / Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba / Church Gate Street / Marine Lines / Churney Rd. / Grant Road / Mahaluxmee / Parell / Dadur / Mahim / Bandora / Andaree / Goregaum / Berewlee (Dysur) / Bhynder / Bassein Road / Veraur / Sopalla / Palghur

Boisur / Wangaum / Danoo Road / Goolwood / Wewjee / Sunjan / Bheelar / Damaun Rd. / Oodwara / Pardee / Bulsar / Dongree / Beeleemora / Umulsar / Nowsaree / Murolee / Sucheen / Surat*¶ / Amrolee / Sion

Keem / Palonee / Unclesur / Broach* / Chumargaum / Pallej / Meagaum / Kurwan / Mundala / Dubhoe / Bhadurpore / Etola / Baroda* / Bajwa / Wassud / Nowley / Anand / Bhaluj / Oomret / Dakor

Thasra / Pali / Borchavi / Neriad [bad] / Mehmooda-bad / Barajree / Ahmedabad*† / Sabarmuttee / Ambli Road / Sanund / Charolee / Jackwara / Veerumgaum / Jhond / Patree / Kharraghora / Sabli Road / Lillapore Rd. / Luctor / Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 30 minutes for Tiffin.

INSUR[illegible]

SUN FIRE OF[illegible]

ESTAB[illegible]

INSURANCES effected u[illegible] hops, Dwelling-Houses and [illegible] he Mofussil, at the current [illegible] CLAIMS arranged by the [illegible] promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CA[illegible]

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company [illegible] INSURANCES on the [illegible] CURRENT on Bombay.
A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT [illegible] allowed on all PREMIUMS [illegible]
C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
[illegible]

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS old established Company ISSUES POLICIES on the most [illegible] terms.
For further particulars apply to the [illegible]
MACFARLANE & GILBERT.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS [illegible] and safest Securities [illegible]
£4,260,595 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks [illegible] SPINNING MILLS, COTTON [illegible] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD [illegible] CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and [illegible] most favourable terms, [illegible] vered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]
„ 18[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the [illegible] ence to Head Office on APP[illegible] CIVIL employ have extra [illegible]
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE[illegible] adult, and children on ver[illegible]
LAST REVERSIONARY BO[illegible]
REDUCTION TO EUROPE[illegible] either Alexandria or Port [illegible]
Accumulated LIFE FUND [illegible]
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863..........£1,045,1[illegible]
1868..........£1,579,5[illegible]
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and [illegible]) CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE JOINT STOCK Co. in Berlin	„ [illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ [illegible]

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE [illegible] ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED [illegible] Rates and other particulars [illegible]
VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE STANDA[illegible] ASSURANCE [illegible]

ESTAB[illegible]

THE attention of [illegible] Life Assurance [illegible] of this Office at the [illegible] briefly as follows:—
INVESTED FUND[illegible] MILLIONS A[illegible]
ANNUAL REVE[illegible] HUNDRED TH[illegible] LING.
THE CLAIMS paid [illegible] amount to upwa[illegible] THOUSAND PO[illegible]
SPECIAL NOTIC[illegible] Profits will be [illegible] istence at 15th No[illegible] in the Distribution.
THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.
Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.
Bombay Office, 1[illegible], Rampart Row—
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office—
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. [illegible] & Co. Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jo[illegible] fumes, Toilet Vinegar [illegible] Water, Lavender Water [illegible] Lime Juice and Glycerine [illegible] Tilia, Transparent Coal-[illegible] and Rice Powder, Aqua[illegible] Ozonizer, a natural Air [illegible] and Chemists, Registered [illegible] 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street [illegible] Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Limited.

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS [illegible] tivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c. [illegible] favourable terms, to the [illegible] ments will be entered in[illegible] Associations and Compan[illegible]
These lands comprise [illegible] vancore, which lie betw[illegible] and 77·15 E Long.
The Forest, of many t[illegible] over elevations varying [illegible] grass land to 8,000 feet.
The RAINFALL from [illegible] to 150 inches. NO FEV[illegible] 4,500 feet. LABOUR is [illegible] ING is excellent.
The Society have OPE[illegible] condaminea Tea and [illegible] establish the capabilities [illegible]
For particulars, apply [illegible]
THE SECRETARY,
9 and [illegible]

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
THIS extraordinary Medicine has [illegible] influence upon the blood, [illegible] purifies. It removes all [illegible] system, and acts like a [illegible] fying tonic it is invalu[illegible] long standing cases of [illegible] colds, scrofula, gout, dr[illegible] greatly assisted by the S[illegible]
CAUTION.—GET THE [illegible] THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN [illegible] In bottles, of all Ch[illegible] 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA PILLS
are the most popular [illegible] affections, liver, stoma[illegible] Most efficacious in co[illegible] 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
CHIEF DEPOT—1[illegible]
AGENTS:—Calcutta, [illegible] SANISTREET & Co.; [illegible] & Co.; Vepery, Madras, [illegible] & Co.; Bangalore, [illegible] LON & Co.

SCOTT & [illegible] VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examina[illegible] Horses standing at liver[illegible] month, including hors[illegible] bought and sold Rs. 17. [illegible] buying and selling of ho[illegible] Horses broken to single [illegible] [single Rs. 15, double Rs. [illegible] under the management o[illegible] Farrier, and every class [illegible]

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of [illegible] years old, 15-1¼ high, br[illegible] harness. Rs. 2,200.
A Stylish and well bre[illegible] steady and quite in si[illegible] tandem, also in gentle[illegible] Rs. 1,400.
A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 [illegible] saddle, single and double ha[illegible]
A Black well bred Waler G[illegible]
A fine up standing horse and g[illegible] Rs. 600.
A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, [illegible] ful, broken to harness, well suite[illegible]
A powerful and well bred [illegible] years, 15-3 high, broken to all harne[illegible] cart or brougham. Rs. 500.
A very well bred Pony, 6 years [illegible] fencer and gallops well. Rs. 300.
A Bay Pony, 6 years, 13-2½ high, [illegible] good paces. Rs. 300.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, [illegible]

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, [illegible] GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, [illegible] Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] hill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH INST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Commander A. E. Barton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 17th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Edwards	Miss Read
Mr Kingsmill	Mr and Mrs Broad & infant
Col J Laughton	Mr A L Sinclair
Mrs Laughton	Mr and Mrs W Lawrence
Mr E Laughton	and child
Miss Bushby	Mr N Hall
Mr J Brown and 2 children	Dr H Cooke
Mrs Mayhew	Mr J Bryant
Mr J Robb	Miss Martelli
Mr J E Evans	Mr H Bryant
Mrs Blyth	Mr H C Edwards
Mr R Cross	Mr Clarkson.

FROM VENICE.

Col and Mrs Sladen	Mr J J Godfrey.
Captain Trotter	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col. Chitty	Mr S J de Souza
Mr C A Elliott	Mr C F Lazarus
Mr Robertson	Mr R D Spedding
Mr D Campbell	Mr E J Shadbolt
Mrs Whally	Mr W N Gibson
Surgn Major Oldham	Mr A E Staley
Mr F N Rees	Mr F J Luisell
Captain Stopford	Mr. C W Hewitt.

FROM SUEZ.—Lieut R N B Robertson.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Irving Noble	Miss N Forde.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 17TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Balmoral Castle on Sunday.

The Prince of Wales visited Portsmouth on Tuesday, to place the Princes Albert Victor and George on board the Bacchante, which was about to proceed on her cruise with the Flying Squadron.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough house on Wednesday evening for Albergeldie Castle.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden from Mentmore on Monday night.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia left London on Monday for Paris.

The Irish Roman Catholic Hierarchy have issued an address to the laity of their Church, warning them that, notwithstanding the passing of the University Education Act of 1879, nothing has been done to change the objectionable character of the Queen's Colleges, and declaring that nothing short of absolute equality in regard to higher education will be satisfactory to Catholics.

The 100-ton gun and the model emplacement on which it is mounted were subjected to experiment at Woolwich Marshes on Monday. The gun fired a bolt nearly a ton in weight, and the result of the first trial appeared to be satisfactory.

The Trades' Union Congress has been holding its annual meeting in Dublin. Among the subjects discussed was the Employers' Liability Act, which has been accepted by the deliegates generally as an instalment of the workmen's claims, but a strong feeling was expressed against employers being permitted to contract themselves out of its provisions.

A free public library was opened at Newcastle by Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., on Monday, and the foundation stone of a new building connected with the same institution was also laid.

A serious accident occurred on the South-Western Railway on Saturday night to a train going from Waterloo Station to Hampton Court. The train, on nearing the new Queen's-road Station, ran against an engine which had been left standing on the line, and the collision resulted in the death of the fireman and four passengers, 20 other persons being injured. The casualty, which appears to have been due to the error of a signalman, is undergoing investigation.

Early on Monday morning a party of platelayers working on the London and North-Western Railway, between the Watford and Bushey Stations, found, lying near the metals of the down line, a parcel containing dynamite, attached to which was an indiarubber tube filled with gunpowder and percussion caps. It is suspected that the persons who deposited these explosives did so with the nefarious object of wrecking a passing train ; but the wicked design providentially failed. Diligent search is being made by the police for the perpetrators of the attempted outrage, but the whole affair is still enveloped in mystery.

The explosion at Seaham Colliery has proved more fatal than was at first anticipated, the Government inspector having officially announced his conclusion that the number of lives lost is close on 165. Thirty-two dead bodies have been brought to bank. The Queen has expressed, through the Marquis of Londonderry, her deep sympathy with the relatives of the missing men. A coroner's inquest has been formally opened, and a Government inquiry will also be instituted into the disaster. A subscription is being set on foot for the relief of the bereaved families.

Sergeant Marshman, of the Royal Marines, who was charged before a Court-martial with fraudulent conduct as a marker during the late competition in rifle shooting at Wimbledon, has been acquitted.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Henry Perry, shopman, aged 24, was found guilty of brutally assaulting and robbing Clarence Lewis, a lad of 18, in a train on the Metropolitan Railway. The prisoner was sentenced to receive 30 lashes from a cat-o'-nine-tails and to be kept in penal servitude for 20 years.

Thomas Wheeler was committed for trial by the county magistrates at St. Albans, on Wednesday, after a protracted inquiry, on the charge of having wilfully murdered Mr. Edward Anstie, at Marshall's Wick Farm, on the 22nd ult.

Major Arbuckle, of the Royal Marines, Chatham Division, was killed on Friday by his horse falling upon him, while he was about to take part in some military manœuvres.

Dr. Campbell, a London physician, was drowned at Coatham, Redcar, in attempting to rescue a lad named Robson, who was bathing.

Further outrages upon process servers and others are reported from Ireland, simultaneously with the continuance of the land agitation.

The St. Leger was won at Doncaster on Wednesday by Mr. C. Brewer's "Robert the Devil."

The publication of two successive and relatively strong Bank reports, and the fact that, contrary to expectation, our stock of bullion remains intact, have combined to weaken the discount market, short-dated bills having been taken in during the last day or two at 2¼ per cent., and in some cases a shade less. Consols have improved to 97⅜ 97½ for cash. Home Railway Stocks have been irregular and closed with a dull feeling ; while the values of the chief foreign securities have been more uniformly maintained, without, however, showing much increment.

A Collective Note from the Powers has been presented to the Turkish Government on the Armenian question.

The Naval Demonstration was postponed for a few days. It is stated that Russia was in favour of immediate action against Turkey, but was induced by England to acquiesce in the grant of further delay. The allied squadron in the Adriatic is now complete. The French contingent was the last to join, but it has now reached Ragusa. The combined force consists of 20 ships, and Admiral Seymour has, for certain purposes, the supreme command.

There has been another Ministerial crisis at Constantinople. Said Pasha has been re-appointed Grand Vizier, but the Imperial Hatt conferring that office on him gives no definite indications concerning the future policy of the Government. The dismissed Ministers, it is said, were thought by the Sultan to be too yielding towards the European Powers.

A telegram from Cettinje states that 5,000 Montenegrins, with three guns, have marched on Dulcigno. The Turkish Civil Governor of Scutari is said to be affording every facility for Albanian volunteers to mass at Tussi.

Accounts continue to be received at Constantinople from Asia minor giving a deplorable picture of the state of the refugees from Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and other districts.

The Greek Government is still busily engaged in strengthening its naval and military armaments.

The Autumn manœuvres of the German army have been conducted near Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor William and a brilliant assemblage of distinguished foreign officers. On his way to the parade ground on Monday, to attend the review, the Duke of Cambridge had a narrow escape from a serious carriage accident.

All the religious orders in France have now sent in a declaration of submission to the Government.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria has obtained the rank of a Prussian Major-General, receiving the insignia from the hands of the Emperor William.

Another number of the Revolutionary journal, *The Will of the People*, has appeared in St. Petersburg. It complains that, though for some time back dynamite and the dagger have been laid aside, the Government make no reforms.

News has been received from the Cape that the Basuto chief Lethorodi and 60 of his followers made an unsuccessful attack upon the Cape Mounted Rifles at Mafetong on the 13th inst.

SIR BARTLE FRERE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A TELEGRAM from Cape Town, dated September 15th, to the *Times*, states :—Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by Lady Frere and family, and attended by the Hon. W. Littleton, private secretary, and Major Parr, military secretary, embarked to-day for England per the Pretoria, under salute from the Castle and Her Majesty's ship Boadicea. Business was entirely suspended, and all classes of the inhabitants turned out in thousands to bid farewell to his Excellency. Never before has such sympathy been manifested, and widespread regret is expressed at the departure of the Governor. Sir Bartle Frere declined a public luncheon, but accepted the hospitality of the Civil Service and Philosophical Society. Last reception day there were crowded assemblages at Government House. Delegates from the Eastern frontier and from Natal attended, and the Bishop and clergy, the working men, the farmers, and the Bible Society and other local associations presented addresses. The Hon. Mr. Robinson, M.L.C., delivered an address. The Natal people, upon whom the strain and the stress of the Zulu war primarily fell, expressed gratitude to his Excellency for securing their safety regardless of consequences to himself. The view of the natives of Natal is that Sir Bartle Frere saved them and their country from ruin. They believe that Cetywayo determined to try conclusions with the white man, and they applaud his Excellency's quickness in discerning and promptly averting the danger. They speak of his action as the best proof that has yet been given of the wisdom of the English Government. Sir Bartle Frere, in replying to Mr. Robinson, alluded to the bitter censure heaped upon him for simply doing his duty at a critical time, and making life and property secure in Natal, the Transvaal, and the regions beyond. The action he had taken, he said, was either a great service or a great crime. The inhabitants of Natal, having the facts before them, could not but be competent judges. He accordingly greatly valued their verdict that he had done some service towards securing the permanent peace of his fellow subjects in South Africa.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on September 16th :—The Cabinet Council which was held to-day is, of course, the universal topic of conversation. But it must be added that not only is conversation thereon confined to surmises, but even the Ministers themselves could not as yet furnish precise details of it ; for, as might be expected, nothing decisive has as yet been resolved upon. The Prime Minister set forth the situation the Montauban speech has created for him ; he explained the motives that had actuated him in making the statements that started the present controversy ; and he, of course, sought to gain over the majority of his colleagues to his own view. According to a source worthy of credit, the President of the Republic openly manifested his approval while M. de Freycinet was stating the motives that had guided him. N. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, and N. Jules Ferry, it is said, replied to N. de Freycinet, endeavouring to sway the Cabinet towards the immediate execution of the Decrees. The discussion was interrupted by the lateness of the hour, and was adjourned till to-morrow morning. It is impossible to foresee what decision will be adopted. It is even possible, unless things take an unexpected turn, that there will be no immediate decision. And if the Cabinet waits for the return of the Chamber to lay before it the proposed Corporation Bill, there will be no need to adopt any resolution, for this is just M. de Freycinet's position. The only definite resolution that could be adopted would be to carry the Decrees at once into execution, which would prove either that M. de Freycinet had yielded to the opinion of his colleagues differing from him, or that he had found himself in a minority in the Cabinet, and had ceased to direct its political influence. These alternatives are equally undesirable, and I therefore think the Cabinet will await the return of the Chamber to lay the question before it, and courageously make a joint defence. M. Grevy, moreover, must not be forgotten—M. Grevy, who, notwithstanding his presistently quiescent attitude, nevertheless possesses the prerogative of appointing his Ministers, and who, it is certain, shares, approves, and approved beforehand, M. de Freycinet's views and attitude. So that before M. de Freycinet would need to renounce presenting himself before the Chambers in defence of his decisions, M. Grevy would have to be on the side of the Ministers opposed to M. de Freycinet's views ; otherwise it is not M. de Freycinet who would have to resign, as people are saying this evening, but those of his colleagues who would refuse to present themselves with him before the Chamber. In any case, it will not be long before people know what to think, for it will soon become manifest what decision has been adopted. Either the Decrees will be carried out at once with M. de Freycinet, or they will be carried out at once without him, or nothing will be done for the next few days, which will prove that the Cabinet is waiting for the return of the Chambers. As to a partial execution of the Decrees, it is out of the question, and would be monstrous. If one order is abolished all must be abolished, male, and female, and it will then be seen whether those people are wrong who denounce such an enterprise as one of the most impolitic and needless steps a Government could take.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

THE *Sportsman's* Special Commissioner wrote from Doncaster on September 15 :—In a deluge of rain, and the St. Leger course more deep and holding than I have ever known it, except in Blair Athol's year, Robert the Devil has cut down Bend Or as if the latter were a mere plater, and won the great race of this day in a common canter. The defeat of the Russley favourite may, and probably will, be ascribed to the wet state of the ground, but a Derby winner should be able to hold his own over any sort of going, and especially such a one as Bend Or has been held out to be by some of the most sanguine people that I ever knew since my connection with the turf. The readers of the *Sportsman* can well understand why I am not one bit surprised at his defeat, but I nevertheless thought there might be some truth in the oft-repeated reports of his having been half-poisoned in mistake a few days before he ran for the Derby, that he had also sore shins, was nearly knocked on his head at Tattenham Corner, and lastly, that owing to the crippled state of his jockey's arm he could not do full justice to the colt at the finish. Considering that all these reports emanated from Russley, and the extreme confidence of his owner, trainer, and friends that he would win the St. Leger in a canter, let us be merciful, and say no more of one of the most crushing and humiliating defeats that has ever occurred in the history of the turf. Of course the cuckoo-cry has already been raised that it was solely due to the soft ground that he succumbed, but although no surprise need be created as to why Robert the Devil turned the tables on him, his friends have still to explain his defeat by two flat-sided animals like Cipolata and the Abbot, who galloped clean away from him at the finish, when the qualities of a thorough race-horse should have been triumphantly displayed. A more leg-weary and thoroughly beaten horse I never saw than Bend Or, and it will be some time before he forgets the terrible guelling that he received from Robert the Devil on Doncaster Town Moor. Cipolata I took to beat everything except the two cracks, and she justified my confidence in finishing second. The Abbot being third, and running a wonderfully good animal considering his shabby appearance. Why the winner should have gone back in the betting is a mystery to me, as no horse ever had a better preparation for any race, a fact which I have over and over again stated in these columns, while I have always expressed a doubt as to whether the trainer of Bend Or would be able to give him as much really good galloping as he might wish. It was, however, declared that he had done quite sufficient work, and I have no reason to doubt this, so that there is no getting out of the fact that like many a St. Leger favourite before him he was defeated through want of stamina. The victory of Exeter over Rochampton proved the capabilities of the former as the schoolmaster who led Robert the Devil in all his work for the St. Leger, and one would have thought that this would have caused the son of Bertram to have become a better favourite than he was at starting.

The following is a description of the race from the same paper :—

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three year olds ; colts 8st. 10lb., fillies 8st. 5lb. ; the owner of the second received 200 sovs, and the third 100 sovs out of the stakes. New St. Leger Course (about 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards). 255 subs.

Mr C Brewer's b c Robert the Devil, by Bertram—Cast-off (white body, sky-blue belt and cap) T. Cannon	1
Lord Rosebery's b f Cipolata, by Macaroni—Duckling (primrose, rose hoops and cap) ..... Constable	2
Mr Naylor's b c The Abbot, by Hermit—Barchettina (primrose, cherry cap) ..... F Webb	3
Lord Bradford's ch c Zealot, by Hermit—Zelle (white, scarlet sleeves, black cap) ..... W M'Donald	0
Mr Perkins's ch f Jenny Howlet, by Palmer—Jenny Diver (turquoise body, violet sleeves and cap) J Snowden	0
Mr Stevenson's br f Novice, by Macaroni—Tyro (yellow black belt and cap) ..... J Osborne	0
Lord Falmouth's ch c Apollo, by Kingcraft—Silverhair (black, white sleeves, red cap) ..... C Wood	0
Mr H F C Vyner's ch c Napsbury, by Scottish Chief—Mandragora (mauve cerise) ..... Morgan	0
Duke of Westminster's ch c Incendiary, by King Lud—Red Light (yellow, black sleeves, yellow cap) Morbey	0
Mr S Ibbetson's b c by Vulcan—Maryland (black, red sleeves and cap) ..... Brucksbaw	0
Mr Lefevre's b c Beauminet, by Flageolet—Beauty (red, white, and blue) ..... G Fordham	0
Duke of Westminster's ch c Bend Or, by Doncaster—Rouge Rose (yellow, black cap) ..... F Archer	0

BETTING AT THE START.

11 to 8 on Bend Or	25 to 1 agst Jenny Howlet
4 to 1 agst Robt the Devil	33 to 1 —— Napsbury
15 to 1 —— Zealot	66 to 1 —— Novice
100 to 6 —— Cipolata	66 to 1 —— Beauminet
20 to 1 —— Abbot	100 to 1 —— Apollo

The rain had well soaked visitors through by the time the numbers were hoisted, and there was a general cry of umbrellas down when the commoner of the party was seen to make his way from beneath the sheds. This was the Maryland colt, and he followed Jenny Howlet on the course, the last to leave the paddock being Robert the Devil. His canter was slow compared with the majority of the competitors of whom the favourite dashed along as if he liked the heavy going, while others that pleased that cognoscenti were The Abbot, Zealot, Novice, Cipolata, and Beaminet. Owing probably to the wretched weather the parade was dispensed with, and the twelve runners having made their way direct to the starting-post were despatched upon their journey at the first attempt, Mr. M'George dropping his flag to a faultless start. Absolutely the first to show in front were the two favourites, Bend Or getting away with a slight advantage of Robert the Devil, who was followed by Novice and Zealot for about a couple of hundred yards, when Robert joined Bend Or, and for a few strides actually headed him. They, however, did not long continue at the head of affairs, as when the field had fairly settle down to their work the two leaders were steadily pulled back behind Novice, the trio being succeeded by the Abbot, who in turn was clear of Incendiary, Jenny Howlet, Cipolata, and Zealot all close together, the whippers-in of the party being Beauminet and the Maryland colt. On rising the hill the latter was so far in the rear that he may be at once dismissed, and returning to the front rank we find that Novice, ere the brow was reached, had drawn herself a couple of lengths clear of Incendiary and his stable-companion, to whom succeeded The Abbot, Robert the Devil, and Zealot, Jenny Howlet heading the remainder, while Cipolata had by this time dropped back to the rear division. But little change occurred as they raced along to the Rifle Butts, on passing which Incendiary drew up to the quarters of Novice, and her nearest opponents here were The Abbot, Bend Or, and Robert the Devil, with Zealot, and Janny Howlet next, and Napsbury bringing up the rear a long way in front of the Maryland colt. Immediately after passing the Red House, or, in other words, five furlongs from home, Incendiary drew level with Novice, and before reaching the half-mile post actually held a slight lead. By this time, however, he had quite shot his bolt, and rapidly compounding his place was taken by Bend Or, who, in company with Novice, came on, closely pursued by The Abbot and Robert the Devil, most prominent of the others being Cipolata, Jenny Howlett, and Apollo. Novice held out signals of distress before reaching the bend ; and at the same time, Robert the Devil, with Cipolata and The Abbot in close attendance, raced up alongside Bend Or, who held a good berth on the rails. This advantage the favourite could not maintain, as he was well beaten the moment Robert the Devil went to his head, and rapidly dropping back, left Mr. Brewer's colt in front of Cipolata and The Abbot. From the distance both the latter made strenuous efforts to overhaul the leader, but all to no purpose, as the moment Cannon moved upon Robert the Devil he shot clear away, and ultimately won in a canter by three lengths from Cipolata, who, after a good race for second money, defeated The Abbot by a neck ; four lengths away Zealot was fourth, fully a dozen lengths clear of Beauminet and Bend Or, who were in turn separated by a wide gap of daylight from Incendiary, and Apollo, Jenny Howlett pulling up last, with the exception of Napsbury, who walked in with the crowd. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 3min. 32sec. Net value of the stakes, 6,050*l*.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

ROME, Sept. 14.

THE instructions given to the commanders of the divisions forming the naval demonstration are much more ample than was at first generally supposed. For all those operations which are simply of a technical or maritime character, Admiral Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the united fleets, holds unlimited power, so that he is not required to consult with his colleagues regarding whatever movements he may, within that limit, deem it advisable to signal. Thus far the other commanders are distinctly under his orders. In case, however, it should appear requisite to proceed to operations which may involve political consequences (*ayant une portee politique*), Admiral Seymour must then concert with his colleagues ; but neither the English Admiral nor the commanders of the other Powers are required to refer to their separate Governments before resolving on whatever course may be expedient in the circumstances. In other words, they have full power to come to a determination and act at once thereon, the instructions with which they are individually furnished amply empowering them to carry out without delay whatever operations may be necessary to assist the Prince of Montenegro in taking possession of Dulcigno, including even the possibility of a bombardment, should it be requisite. The only contingency excluded is that of a disembarkation, the instructions explicitly stating that no men are to be landed from the ships. No other restriction is put on the powers with which the commanders are furnished. What I have said thus far refers to all the commanders, with the sole exception of the French, who, as I have already informed you, has special instructions. Practically, however, they are not irreconcilable with those of the others, and opportune measures have been concerted to prevent those slight differences wherein his orders are at variance with the rest from causing any impediment to the execution of whatever operations may be requisite.

RAGUSA, Sept. 14.

The French ironclads Suffren and Friedland arrived this morning and took up berths near the English Admiral. The French Admiral appears to have no definite instructions, nor any orders to place himself under Sir Beauchamp Seymour. Visits of ceremony and salutes have been interchanged, and there is nothing to mar the excellent understanding already existing between the various nationalities.—*Times.*

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

THE London and North-Western Railway Company's early express down train from Euston at 5-15 a.m., on September 13th, had a narrow escape of being blown up by a quantity of dynamite that had been maliciously placed on the line within a few hundred yards of Bushey Station, which is about sixteen miles distant from Euston Terminus. It was nearly two hours after the express had passed over the metals that it came to the knowledge of the officials at Bushey Station that the down rails had been tampered with. When the rumour of the dastardly attempt reached London late in the evening scarcely anybody believed it, and when inquiries were made at Euston Terminus only a few of the officials on duty had heard of it, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the report was too monstrous to be true. The deputy station-master at Bushey, however, supplied the Press Association reporter with a statement relative to the matter, which with all despatch he had made to Superintendent Eddy at head-quarters. The station-master is at a loss to account for the motive which prompted the diabolical attempt ; he remarked that no officials have been recently discharged, and that up to the present no explanation whatever has been forthcoming from any quarter. The following is the deputy station-master's report to the superintendent of the line :

"I have to report to you that plate-layer Heath, of 20 gang, who was going to fetch the up-distance signal lamps in this morning about 7-10 a. m., found a parcel of some explosive material of a reddish colour in a hole which had been dug by the side of the sleeper at the joint. The two fish plates had been taken off, and an indiarubber tube, filled with gunpowder and long gun caps fixed at the end, was attached to it (the explosive material). A jemmy, about 18in. long, was also found beside it. Heath says that, by the look of the tube when he found it, he thinks the 'jar' of the train must have jolted the end with the gun caps in it off the metals, thus avoiding a terrible explosion. It was found on the down fast line."

The ganger of Heath's gang took the stuff to Watford and handed it over to Inspector Keys. The inspector's report on the explosive substance and the other materials given into his charge corroborates that of the deputy station-master. As soon as the detective police department of the company received the report Inspector Coppin sent two of the detectives to the neighbourhood of the discovery. They made a minute examination of the spot where the supposed explosives were found by Heath. Subsequently Superintendent Coppin proceeded to the place personally, and conducted a rigid examination of all who could throw any light on the subject, without, however, arriving at any result.

The authorities have taken the precaution to place extra officials along the line on either side of Bushy Station at close distances to each other.

Another correspondent adds :—"This evening Alfred Boddy, one of the company's employés, went at the accustomed time, about seven o'clock, to attend to the lights near the spot where the explosive material was found, and there picked up a portion of a lamp such as is used only by engine drivers. The lamp appeared to have been recently cleaned, and bore no traces of having been on the ground for any length of time."—*Telegraph.*

THE *Globe* of Sept. 17th says :—The detectives are still busily engaged in endeavouring to unravel the mystery as to who placed the dynamite on the London and North-Western Railway down fast line, near Bushey Station. Inquiries have been pushed in half a score of directions, with the result of leaving but two or three clues which are fairly promising to work out. John Heath, the railway *employe* who first noticed the dynamite, and his ganger, Joseph Halwood, who conveyed it to Bushey Station, were yesterday interrogated by Superintendent Ayse and other officials respecting their knowledge of the matter. Inspectors Coppin and Parsons returned to Euston in the evening, but a number of their subordinates remained at Bushey and Watford during the night to prosecute the inquiry and to watch the line in that vicinity. A carpenter employed on a new building in Bushey has informed Mr. Saville, a resident of that place, that at six o'clock on Monday morning he met two strange men walking very hurriedly across Bushey-heath, which lies on the other side of the line and opposite the place where the dynamite was found. Search is being made to ascertain who the men were and where they went to. Nothing definite has been decided by the railway authorities with respect to offering any reward. The fact relative to the two strange men who were seen hurrying over Bushey-heath is being closely and keenly followed out by the detectives, who have ascertained that late in the day two visitors entered a tavern, where they remained closeted for a considerable time, seemingly fearing intrusion of any kind, and keeping the door carefully closed. Their general demeanour excited the suspicion of the landlord, who took the precaution of locking the door of the billiard-room and keeping a close watch upon his visitors.

ONE DAY IN INDIA.

BY SIR ALI BABA, K.C.B.

THE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

"A good old man, sir ; he will be talking ; as they say, When the age is in, the wit," &c.

WE age quickly out here. We begin by precocity, and hurry on to an early dotage. When we ought still to be unpaid clerks in a public office, or briefless barristers, we are already Under-Secretaries to Government, or judges, quite apoplectic with pay ; when we might be just entering upon a Parliamentary career, with the great storm and stress of life still before us, we are already immersed in coin-collecting, butterfly-hunting, and similar pursuits of advanced senility.

If at this slipshod stage there be a sufficient flicker of life in a man to write "I concur" in red pencil, he is almost sure to be hurried up to Council, or to some other situation near the sacred sources of Promotion. As the phantasmagoria of this world slowly ebbs away from him, he gets a Budget to play with, or an old army to take to pieces, or bricks to build toy-barracks with. When dissolution actually sets in he will be shrouded in the ceremonents of the Star of India, and conveyed across the Gitche Gumee, the Big-Sea-Water, to Southampton. We shall afterwards learn that he has been duly enthroned among the mighty dead, in the Walhalla of the India Council.

Councillors appointed under the Royal Sign Manual for Legislation or Finance are always Macaulays, Maines, or Wilsons. The [illegible] of this kind of thing is interrupted by a Hobhouse or a Stokes, and the Council becomes once more radiant with amiable human infirmity. "Waste intellect shot here" was written over the Council Chamber some years ago, now the superscription is couched in more familiar and homely terms.

An ideally constituted Council comprises a Viceroy, two ordinary members, and a Commander-in-Chief, who are presumably persons a little beyond the prime of life, and invincibly ignorant of all matters appertaining to India. They provide general ideas and a fundamental knowledge of humanity. An old Indian General and a couple of old civilians furnish that special knowledge of the two hundred and fifty millions of people to be governed which is required to leaven general ideas with particular facts and circumstances. The English members provide a major premiss, the Anglo-Indians the minor premiss, and all the old heads are put together to educe a conclusion. When this is safely achieved, without brain fever supervening, there is much reciprocal congratulation ; there is joy ; there is a sense of triumph. Secretaries play a "Te Deum" in thunder on an organ of Government, known as the *Gazette of India* ; the achieved conclusion becomes a resolution, and his worn as a legislative yoke by nations of men. When it is too enigmatical for common people beyond the immediate halo of Council to understand, an inspired Secretary comes forth, like a *deus ex machina*, and interprets it in the *Pioneer*.

After this there will be a pause, the smiling must subside, and the joy must be allowed to vibrate till it exhausts itself. During this cessation of legislative activity the Councillors will be observed moving about ungartered, rapt, prophetwise on the slopes of Jakko, or lingering fondly round the Treasury door, drawing their seven thousand pounds a year, like men in a trance, with perhaps, in special cases, some twinkle of the matter-of-fact world beaming through their spectacles.

But conclusions are not arrived at every day. Sometimes, for weeks nothing bright will issue out of the clouds of talk ; not even the wintry glimmer of a legal joke. Still they sit. No hen ever sat more steadily, more patiently, than the Executive Council. If their eggs are not duly hatched no one is less surprised than they are. They will still sit. It is worth more than seven thousand pounds a year to the poorest of them. Secretaries wait at the door of the Council Chamber, week after week, listening for the cheep of a chicken.

To each Member there is a Secretariat attached. This is his nursing mother ; without the Secretariat he would perish of ignorance. It furnishes the vitality of facts. Fundamental ideas would be in an evil case without the milk of circumstance. Without the soft pulsations of life communicated through the bosom of files the ripple of cerebration in Council, washing the shores of Dreamland, would subside in the calm of a halcyon fatuity.

Members of Council assist, *ex-officio*, at many perfunctory rites. They lend their names to trusteeships, directorates, and committees, over the business of which they exercise neither influence nor control. They are also patrons of all flower shows, fine arts, exhibitions, fancy fairs ; and they have often a foolish way of putting their savings into Indian tea.

For the weakness of their female relations, Members of Council are permitted to use the prefix of "Hon'ble," as if they were the younger sons of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, or members of a Colonial Legislative Assembly. It is the fondest hope of these female relatives that some confusion with the Peerage may arise ; that their fire-fly may get mixed up with the stars of heaven, especially when P. and O. voyages bring them into contact with a promiscuous herd. For they all issue upon the bleak world, trailing with them this cloud of glory from Simla, which is their home.

For the weakness of the poor Indian, members of Council get a salute of seventeen guns. This gives them precedence with the Maharaoraja of Boondee and the Mutatambaran of Cochin, and entitles them to receive what they call "otter pawn," and to assume with native princes what they describe as the "coochparwaunee" attitude, which is something akin to the Aitchison's "attitude of observation and repose." When lost in the solar brightness of the Viceroy they do not, of course, receive guns ; but as the period of migration sets in, Councillors will be observed to fly from their orbit and reap a harvest of salutes and newspaper paragraphs in stations colonised by their relations and old associates. The Hon'ble Ellenborough Higgins never realises what a great man he is until he once more finds himself back at Bakbakabad, with Teignmouth Jones, his old Haileybury chum, now Commissioner of a Division. Dalhousie Smith, in former days the sarcastic wag of the Bakbakabad circle, is quite shy and awkward before the Councillor. The domestic Raja, kept in the neighbouring Terai to preserve the big game, comes in with his elephants "to pay his respects." Indeed a tendency to *kadamboi* becomes endemic.

The Councillor never presents a more serious aspect to the outside public than when he is described in the *Gazette* as a Select Committee. He must then indeed be the *creme de la creme*—an excerpt from the Supreme Council ! What though he is sitting upon a Sewage Bill, there is nevertheless in the attitude I know not what of dignity, of seclusion, and of moral responsibility. He will sit during the long night of reflection, and chanticleer-wise announce the dawn of a Report. During this period even Sanitary Commissioners will hardly venture to appoach him with a jest or an invitation to dinner. The Brahmanical string is over his ear.

This bright fire-fly of whom we speak must not be confounded with the lowly glow-worm of the Bombay, Madras, or Bengal Councils, or the Extraordinary Member of the Legislative Council—a creature one would hardly tread upon. Though the word "Hon'ble" is always profaned in conjunction with his name, it is profoundly felt by Anglo-Indian Society that he occupies a position on which the Warrant of Precedence hardly shines at all. His counsel is a mere adumbration of the Executive Councillor's counsel. Everybody turns a deaf ear to it. It is mere advice ; such as one might hear from a pulpit, only profane.

When a man has been a Member of Council for the full period of five years he is allowed to quarter a pair of slippers and a bowl of candle on his shield ;

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but he has to hand over his "Hon'ble" and his pay to a successor. What wonder if he becomes

"Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti!"

He creeps off the stage, murmuring—

"Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum,
Multo recentes adimunt."

—*Vanity Fair.*

GENERAL BURROWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read with much surprise Sir Richard Temple's speech before the British Association, where he is reported to have said General Burrows, for whose appointment he is responsible, had a high reputation in the Bombay Army.

On turning to the Army List to look for his war services, I find none opposite his name; yet not far from his position I see several names, notably those of Wood, James, Little, Roome, and others, who had seen much hard fighting during the Mutiny, and might have been appointed to the advanced Bombay Brigade. But then, I am informed, General Burrows was related to the late Military Secretary to the Bombay Government, and this claim could not be passed over.

Might I venture humbly to suggest that a long sojourn at Poona and the hills cannot acquaint the head of the army with the character of the senior officers composing it? It may with that of heads of departments, but not with the core of the army, the regimental officers, whose leave for the past few months has been so much restricted that they have not the same opportunity as General Burrows had of convincing the authorities that they were fit for command. A story is told of an officer who wanted the command of a regiment. He spent his two months' privilege leave up at the hills, and got it.

I have also heard that two of the native regiments selected to form part of the advance Brigade which went to Kandahar were commanded by relatives of General Burrows. Both the regiments were excellent, as well as their commanding officers. But then why were these regiments selected?

It would be well, as in the Prussian Army, for an officer to do two years' regimental duty after passing three years on the Staff, and make the Army Staff all over India transferable. There would then be less cause for complaint.

SQUARE.

P. S.—I hope the conduct of all officers concerned in the Kandahar disaster will be investigated by officers from home.

SUBSCRIBING QUICK—DISTRIBUTING SLOW?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns this morning contain the record of upwards of Rs. 80,000 actually paid in to the Bank on account of the Bombay Military Relief Fund—there being, I presume, still twenty to thirty thousand more to be paid in. Allow me to urge that it is high time something were done by the Executive Committee to arrange for the distribution of a considerable portion of that Rs. 80,000. It was very good. at the time, for Sir Mungaldas to apply to subscribers the useful adage *Bis dat*, &c.; but it is now far more needful to give quickly to some thousands of the unfortunate helpless creatures for whose succour this fund was largely intended. I refer more especially to the families of the camp-followers, thousands of whom have been slain or disabled since the beginning of last year. These very poor folk have a first claim on the fund which has been so generously subscribed, and they can *least afford to wait*. Probably the Honorary Secretaries being both of these businesslike men will have already made preliminary enquiries as to methods of identification, locality, and precedence of need amongst this class of claimants; but it is very desirable the Executive Committee of the fund should be called together, and informed of what is now being done to give effect to the liberality of the public. The relatives of the soldiers who have fallen, both native and European, have the commanding officers of the several regiments to appeal to on their behalf; but the camp-followers' families, utterly destitute and ignorant as most of them must be, will require some effort to look them up, and that effort should be made without another day's delay. We all remember the feeling manner in which Sir Donald Stewart urged the claims of this class, of which the need must be most urgent.

It has often been a drawback in the history of charitable funds that balances have been left on hand that ought to have been, so to speak, distributed at first. Trusting this will not be the case with the Bombay Military Fund of 1880, I am, &c.,

Oct. 4. M. W.

GAME PRESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In regard to the discussion now going on about game, in view of protecting the goose that lays the golden eggs, I beg, after twenty-eight years' experience in India, to say that the breeding season for hares is from 1st November to 28th February.

Many people assert that hares breed all the year round, and I allow that there are not only some, but rather frequent instances of it. But *all hares breed from November to February inclusive*, and that period should manifestly be a close season.

In regard to reserved places of land or water, I earnestly wish to point out the mistake of allowing those places to have any connection with caste and priests. I should have thought there would be no occasion to draw attention to so palpable a mistake. I will say nothing about the chief reason why Government should abstain from interference of that sort; but I may point out a minor consequence of making preserves in sacred places—which is, that when Europeans go to poach in the preserves, as they occasionally will, that which is really only an offence against the Game Act will be construed into interference with religious and caste prejudices.—Yours, &c.

PROTECTION.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People interested in the welfare of native states, and the rise and progress of native statesmen, ought to feel much obliged to you for your dispassionate review of recent events in Kutch. It is a melancholy fact that the rapidity with which Kutch has of late been progressing in civilization is for the present arrested. It is due to the durbar, the members of Council, and the people of Kutch to say that they have borne the blow inflicted upon them with great patience. Looking to the nature and magnitude of the question which caused the unpleasant rupture between the Political Agent and the members of the Regency Council, the step taken by Government is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. A most vital part of the system of Government in Kutch is subjected to an injury which cannot be easily repaired. An ugly spectacle is presented in the dissolution of the Council, in the disregard for the dying word of H. H. the late Rao Pragmalji, in the present Durbar family being deprived of their two most confidential advisers, and the country of proved wise and beneficent administrators. The Government of Bombay have unfortunately placed themselves in a false position by their unusually harsh treatment of one of their own servants. It is painful to observe that, in doing what they have done, they have altogether lost sight of the antecedents of Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and his great services at Baroda and in Kutch. He is well known to be a man of exemplary character and sterling abilities, and is not likely to have been guilty of any indiscretion rendering him unfit for an office of trust and responsibility. Government themselves do not, it is believed, entertain any such idea, or else they would not have allowed him to revert to his very responsible appointment of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. Sir James Fergusson is credited with a high sense of his duties and scrupulous regard for the interests of justice, but he is unfortunately new to this country, and cannot, without proper guidance, be expected to go to the root of all evils. It behoves the members of his Government to find the truth out for him in all cases coming before him and guide him rightly until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of this Presidency, and knows the abilities, character, and reputation of all the principal officers of his Government. The members should understand that the right discharge of the duties devolving upon him is a sacred trust, for the due fulfilment of which they are, in a large measure, responsible; and in order that they may be able to acquit themselves creditably, it is necessary that questions affecting the interests of native states under this Presidency should be handled with great care, prudence, and foresight, and respect of time-honoured privileges, untempered by any influence of a spirit of imperialism, which not unfrequently mars the cordial relations between the Paramount Power and its faithful allies.

Cases often occur in which the truth is shrouded in mystery, and the real facts and circumstances are enveloped in darkness and put into shade behind those which are prominently presented through *khatpat* and intrigue, and much tact and circumspection are required in unravelling them.

It is reported that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao has offered a high and responsible appointment to Rao Bahadur Manibhai in the Baroda administration. Like a shrewd man that he is, Sir Madhava Rao has made much political capital out of this appointment. Great credit is given to him for his just appreciation of real merit, and his selection of a Gujerati of high probity, and worth, and moreover, a subject of His Highness the Gaekwar, to be one of his prominent coadjutors, has made him very popular among the people. It is to be hoped that our Government will take a lesson from this example of encouragement and appreciation of worth set by Sir Madhava Rao. People ask why the services of a man, so capable, so honest, and so loyal as to be selected by Sir Madhava Rao to fill a high appointment under him are allowed by Government to pass away from a sphere of usefulness under their own control. The answer is difficult to give without knowing fully the reasons which led or misled Government to remove him; but if there is nothing which affects his character or reputation, as we strongly believe there is none, Sir Madhava Rao's appreciation of his worth ought alone to be sufficient to induce Government to reconsider their decision in his case.

A LOYAL GUJERATI.

Gujerat, Sept. 27.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being desirous of letting the public know through you how affairs are being managed in the Mofussil, I think not a few will be highly obliged to you by your inserting the following in your valuable columns.

It has been said that Sir Richard Temple has given a great encouragement to the cause of education in this Presidency by his taking a real interest in the changes in the University curriculum, and in sundry other affairs, directly and indirectly. Among these can be included his resolution of December, 1878, to the effect that vacancies of second karkuns and treasurers under mamlatdars in the Revenue Department are to be reserved for graduates only. How far the Mofussil collectors are in favour of the above resolution has been a matter not generally know. Again, the treatment received by graduates at the hands of mamlatdars and their subordinates is such that it should attract the notice of the authorities concerned in carrying out the wishes of our late Governor.

It appears that the collectors were, from the very beginning, against the resolution of the Government, and are averse from admitting graduates in their department, since they not only make new appointments from their own department, but they strike off the names of applicants if they once refuse to accept the posts on very strong personal grounds. Again, some of the applicants of the year 1879 even have not been fortunate enough to get any post in the department, and this has happened, not that no vacancies had occurred, but that the collectors would not condescend to confer the posts on our University men. To this point was directed the attention of the Commissioners, and of the Government too. But it seems no notice has been taken of it. By and bye, it is feared that the resolution will be a dead letter, since one of the Mofussil collectors is now bold enough to assert that the resolution of Sir Richard Temple has been taken away with him, and no trace of it shall remain. So the wishes of the patron of our University youngsters have been, as it were, nipped in the bud.

As for the treatment at the hands of the mamlatdars and his subordinates, I must say that they hate our educated youths from their own selfish interests; since they are almost all old-fashioned, so to say, and possessed of not a particle of English education, it is very natural that they should cast a severe and jealous eye upon the graduates, who are likely to come in their way, and so ruin their prospects of promotion. The karkuns will form a clique in their office not to show or explain any thing of the office-work to the graduates, who are expected by them all—the clerks and their mamlatdar—to be possessed of experience of the routine work of the mamlatdar's kacheri, and especially of the treasurer's department. Incidentally, I may say that the treasurer's work is not only a very responsible one, but it is one the burden of which is unproportionately large in the whole office. So it cannot be expected that any man fresh from a college will be wholly free from committing any mistake. But once the mistake is brought to light, the whole clique ring out, and begin to deprecate English education. Thereupon unfavourable impressions are formed, not only by the clerks and mamlatdars, but the collectors, too, won't hesitate to accept these hasty generalizations.

Now, sir, what are the graduates to do in this state of affairs? They cannot get into the department with a thorough experience, since the University education teaches, not the experience of different departments, but how to get more easily the experience of different departments. I would like to draw the attention of all the authorities, from the higher to the lower, so that a wider and a better scope may be given to the University graduates, according to the wishes of our late worthy

CHANCELLOR.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR INDIA.

II.

UNCERTAIN periods of inflation in price are succeeded by indefinite periods of depression, and it has not been possible to discover the law of variation. If within a moderate compass the variation might be discarded, but when the changes are frequent and of great magnitude, the Statesman is obliged to take them into account, lest they should entirely derange financial equilibrium and make even the best system of tenures unworkable. Something very like the above has taken place with respect to the Bombay settlements, where the land revenue is fixed for thirty years. At the first settlement introduced by Captain Wingate the fall of prices for a series of years previously had been so marked, that the settlements originally made had all proved to be excessive. This settlement was therefore fixed on a very low average of prices, but just at that time a change for the better had occurred, and prices began slowly but surely to tend upwards, hence the rise operated solely for the benefit of the cultivator, and an enormous extension of cultivation was the result. It was during the currency of their settlement that the policy of constructing railway and other public works by borrowed capital was carried into effect, and the enormous increase of money put into circulation by these means materially assisted the further prosperity of the Bombay cultivator, until his good fortune reached its climax in the American war. Prices doubled and trebled, and the astonished farmer found himself not only released from hereditary debts but actually on the road to becoming a village capitalist. For the first time farming became a profitable occupation, and the farmer found that the land tax which a few years before had swallowed up the largest part of his surplus produce, if not the whole of it, was now an insignificant burden, and that the same land, which before was not sufficient for his maintenance in gripping poverty, was now able to support him in comfort, to afford a tax to Government, and a rent to a landlord.

This state of things was too good to last. The war ceased, prices fell, and the land tax was revised at the close of the period of settlement. For thirty or at least fifteen years while the farmer was intoxicated with success and revelled in an Alnaschar dream, the Government had been obliged to content itself with the tax fixed at a time of extreme depression. When the tax was revised, it was impossible to forego the temptation to double it, or treble, and even quadruple it. A new generation of civilians had grown up, there was a rush to be foremost in the work of improvement, money was wanted, and the inevitable result was a heavy increase of the burden upon the farmer. Had the level of prices continued at the height it had attained during the war, this burden might have been justified, but the greed of taxation had blinded the eyes of the Government to the possibility of a fall in prices. Just as the old settlement had been made at a period of extreme depression, the revised settlement was introduced at a time of extreme inflation. The results completely falsified the expectations of Government, prices fell rapidly, the surplus produce would not yield enough to support an increased standard of comfort and the payment of the revised tax. The farmer relapsed into debt, hoping for better times, the better time kept receding from view, and the creditor pressed for repayment of his bond or granted a renewal at usurious interest. It was found extremely difficult to collect the revenue, and ignorant men, who look to the proximate as the sole cause of their misfortunes, attributed all the evil to the grasping usurer. Indignant civilians wrote down the usurer and accumulated reams of abuse upon the devoted and unsanctified head of the village Shylock. A mere practical measure was a reduction of some of the excessive settlements, but by this time the suffering farmers had risen to commit agrarian outrages, the usurers houses were burnt, and the men were mutilated, if not murdered.

But all this is only meant to show that, even with the best intentions, it is not possible to fix such a money tax upon land as will make it always in the power of the farmer to pay it without feeling an undue burden, and which would leave him a surplus sufficient to induce honest effort to increase his comfort and to accumulate some little capital to provide for the accidents of farming, bad seasons, the death of cattle, and new implements or expensive manures. It is apparently impossible to effect a permanent settlement fair to both the state and the farmer without reserving a power to readjust the burden, where it is found to be too oppressive, and a corresponding power to increase it where it has proved to be too light; for individuals cannot be allowed to plead the mistakes of the survey officers as a bar against all further demands of the state. India is in a state of transition; railways are opening out new lines of traffic, and old routes are being abandoned. New towns advantageously placed are fast rising into importance, and old and once famous towns are decaying. Nevertheless the success of the Bengal settlement had convinced most thoughtful people before the experience of the late revision of the Bombay settlements, that a permanent settlement would be a wise, judicious, and politic measure to introduce all over India. Carefully elaborated proposals had been made, and the Secretary of State for India in 1862 had finally sanctioned a plan for the gradual introduction of a permanent settlement. Provision was made that it should not be introduced into backward districts where there was much waste or where there was an early probability of bringing a canal which would render cultivation possible where before it was not possible, but a permanent settlement was to be made whereever four-fifths of the culturable land was cultivated. These reservations were the teaching of the Bengal settlement, and although a possible fall in the value of silver did not escape notice, it was thought to be merely a possibility and a contingency too remote and theoretical to be of any practical weight. But this remote cotingency was nearer than was anticipated, and the Government soon had an opportunity of witnessing the disturbing effects of the American war upon the prices of Indian produce, and their timely warning was met without its influence in determining a suspension of these orders.

But the principle is in itself good and only requires to be stated with a reservation as regards the value of silver, which is not subject to control and is potent to derange the wisest and most statesmanlike measures of finance. The reasons which have been urged in favour of a permanent settlement are as good and as true now as they ever were. The State would be saved the expense of a large staff of surveyors and settlement officers and the people the exaction and oppression to which the fear of a large enhancement of the tax periodically exposes them. As each terminable settlement approaches its completion and a new settlement is about to be made, the tendency is to induce the farmer to contract his cultivations and to restrain him from adding to his stock or effecting improvements from a natural fear that this would be taken as an indication of a prosperity which would sustain a higher tax. It is hardly necessary to allude to the positive advantages of a permanent settlement in inducing the application of capital for improvements, while the political benefits derived from the contentment and satisfaction of the people would be in itself a benefit to which many other considerations must yield. The consciousness that amid all change, one thing is unchangeable, would make an element of political strength which no statesman could ignore or despise.

Why is it not possible to secure these benefits by making the permanent settlement in terms of produce and not of money? If stated in money the farmer would have to pay a heavier tax in bad years and the heaviest tax in the worst year, and just in the year when the prices were at their lowest he would have to give a larger part of his produce to pay his tax, and the pressure of the tax would fall upon him at a time when he is least able to meet it with ease. The tax is an average, but it is not the farmer's nature to dwell upon his gains in good years; they are windfalls which are generally absorbed in luxuries, but if the tax were so many quarters of wheat, rice or millet, or oil seed, fixed according to the fertility of the field or the village and the result of average farming, this would be intelligible to the farmer, and he would know that whatever the price the quantity taken by the Government would be invariable. Of course, it would be impossible to collect the tax in kind and while the tax could be stated in kind it would be necessary to commute it into money for short periods of not more than a decade. When there would be a likelihood of much fluctuation in the value of silver, the commutation might be fixed for not more than two or three years, and when the price is likely to be stable the commutation might be made for the full term of ten years. The commutation could easily be calculated in the average of prices during the preceding decade, excluding famine and other exceptional years, if necessary, and invariably allowing the benefit of every doubt to the farmer. The prices to be applied to each village would not be the average of the Presidency but the average of its market town, and while the plan does not get over the difficulty of taking more from the farmer in bad years than in good, it has advantages in its simplicity and certainty, while a tax, based upon a fixed proportion of produce, has been the practice of India from remote time, and is congenial to the habits of an agricultural people who still pay field labourers in kind, and until lately have not had much experience of money.

The land settlements in India have been made, as is commonly known, with different parties in different parts of the country. In Bengal with the landlords, in Madras and Bombay chiefly with the cultivators, and in the North-West with village communities. Properly speaking, it would be found upon examination that the Indian village community is based upon a tribal connection and a descen, from a common ancestor. This as a fact may not be absolutely true, and perhaps was never absolutely true, but the idea survives with sufficient vitality to influence the government of the village commune. The lapse of time, the disturbance and description of communities caused by famine, pestilence, war, and conquest, or subjection and grinding, extortion and pillage, have changed and modified the village communes differently in different parts. In places there are almost perfect specimens of a very primitive and original state of things when the land was annually allotted and the produce brought into a common stock for a first division. In others a division exists of principal shares, the holders of which are intimately connected with each other, and more distantly with the members of the others. In some places the bond of union is now little more than an association to apportion equitably the burdens imposed upon the village, and in others again the only bond is perhaps one of sentiment in regarding some members of the community as equal in social rank and as descendants of the original freemen of the village and other members as inferiors, who cannot claim such a descent, and whose position is that of comparative strangers. In whatever way the settlement has been made, whether with village communities or with individuals, a permanent settlement in the manner indicated above could be made without difficulty; a fixed part of the produce of each field or estate or village might be taken to represent the Governmen tax or share, and its value in silver ascertained from time to time in much the same way as it is done under the tithe commutations act in England. This would not interfere in any way with the peculiarities of each individual system; the Bombay or Madras systems of field assessments and peasant proprietors would not be interfered with, nor would the tenure of the zemindars or great landlords be altered, or would the village community lose any of its special charateristics. All that would be changed is that a land tax, which is now more or less arbitrarily imposed and capaciously revised, would be unalterably fixed in kind to the great economy of the state and the infinite content of the people. Such blunders and errors as were committed by the Government of Bombay in revising the Deccan Settlements would not have a chance of being committed again, the probability of agrarian revolts in consequence of increase of assessments would be obviated, and the State would not have reason to incur the imputation of bad faith in suddenly raising assessments to three or four times the original figure, and thus causing an enormous loss to the investors of capital, who had been taught by the previous moderation of Government to look for a small increase based on the rise of prices and not to a capricious enhancement which, after plunging a vast extent of the country into the throes of an agrarian revolution, had to be reduced to more moderate and equitable proportions. In whatever way it be done, said an old civilian, the settlement ought to be moderate. So long as the people are not oppressed with a heavy land tax it little signifies how it is collected, but no system can make a heavy land revenue easy, and under any system a light land revenue will produce improvement and prosperity.

W. R. H.

THE NAINI TAL RELIEF MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Naini Tal Club, on the 27th September, to form a Committee to raise subscriptions on behalf of the widows and children of those who were killed and on behalf of those rendered destitute by the recent landslip. There were present:—

H H the Lieutenant Governor, N W P and Oudh; the Hon'ble Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice; Lieut-General the Hon'ble Sir H Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon; C. P. Carmichael, Esq., c. s.; W. C. Plowden, Esq., c. s.; Brigadier-General Barlow; H Webster, Esq., c. s.; C. Robertson, Esq., c. s.; Major Erskine; J. S. Mackintosh, Esq., c. s.; J. Macdonald, Esq., c. e.; Col. F. Anderson; J. C. Macdonald, Esq.; F. Kilvert, Esq.; H. Reid, Esq., 51st Regt.; F Hewson, Esq., R. A.; Dr. Planck; Dr. Walker; Capt. the Hon'ble C. Dutton; T Holderness, Esq., c. s.; R. Smeaton, Esq., c. s.; Dr. Hamilton; F. Baker, Esq., c s; Col Brownlow, R. E.; E. Atkinson, Esq., c. s.; Dr. Christison; F. Wright, Esq., c. s.; Major Campbell; W. Barry, Esq., c. s.; H.Kavanagh, Esq.; Major Garstin; Col. Hunter Thompson; Lt. Col. Dalmahoy; R. Scott, Esq., c. s.; Col Callander; G.R. Williams, Esq., c. s.; J. Pitt Kennedy, Esq., (Calcutta); Capt. King-Harman; E. White, Esq., c. s.; W. Dansey, Esq.; Capt. Okeden; Rev. B. T. Atlay; R. Griffith, Esq.; Major Barron; R. Oldham, Esq.;—Oldham, Esq.; R. Wall, Esq., c. s; Major Holt; Col. Barrow; Capt Knox, 62nd Regt.; Dr. Jameson; Capt. Wood; S. H. James, Esq., c s.; F. E. G. Matthews, Esq.; Capt. Riddell, R. A.; &c., &c., &c. Many gentlemen sent apologies for unavoidable absence.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice N. W. Provinces, moved that His Honour Sir George Couper, Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces, take the chair. Carried unanimously.

Sir George Couper then addressed the meeting as follows:—My Lord-Chief Justice and Gentlemen,—I will commence what I have to say by reading a telegram which I have received from His Excellency the Viceroy. "The Queen desires to express her sincere distress on hearing of the sad calamity at Naini Tal." I am sure that if anything could console our poor sufferers it would be the knowledge of the fact that Her Majesty, God bless her, has expressed her gracious sympathy with them in their sore distress. I do not propose, for I feel certain you would not wish me, to dwell upon the details of the late harrowing catastrophe. The Engineers calculate that a million of tons of earth and water were displaced with a fall of two hundred feet. The consequence was that, in less than thirty seconds, three great houses, standing at some distance apart, were lifted from their foundations, driven against one another, and finally buried or hurled into the lake, with all their occupants and contents, in one vast inextricable mass of hopeless ruin, while the wave caused by the falling avalanche, in the lake itself, carried away several persons standing on the opposite side of it nearly a mile off. No amount of word painting, even if I were an artist, could add to the solemnity and horror of this simple statement of the facts. But I would fain be allowed to pay my humble tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of those who were lost while striving to save others who had been engulphed in a previous landslip. The fate of poor young Leonard Taylor, of the Civil Service, is a proof, if proof were wanting, that the present race of Civilians is true to its traditions, and can do their duty, in the presence of danger, as manfully as did their predecessors in 1857; while the conduct of Balderston, of Sullivan, of Halkett, of Carmichael, of Robinson and of their humbler but not less devoted comrades in arms, shows that the British soldier is as ready to face death in the cause of humanity and mercy, as he is to meet it in a rush against the enemies of his country on a field of battle. I hope that those who say that there is a want of sympathy between Europeans and the natives will take the lesson conveyed by the death of these brave and self sacrificing men most seriously to heart. For let them say what they may, it teaches them that, if it only be noised abroad that a native, however humble, is in mortal danger, a body of Europeans, of all ranks and of every degree, are ready to rush, with their own lives in their hands, to his rescue. And if this be not sympathy, and sympathy too of the most manly and heroic sort, I know not what it is. And now I have to plead, and how I wish that the cause had a better and an abler pleader, in behalf of the widows and orphans of these noble and devoted fellows who, in the emphatic language of Scripture, laid down their lives for their friends, and not for them only, but also for those who have been left wholly destitute by this most unexpected and overwhelming calamity. Among these last, I would especially bring to your notice, and, through you, to the notice of the generous Indian public, the case of Captain Harris, the proprietor and manager of the late Victoria Hotel, in which he had invested his all. I fear it must be admitted that, as a rule, hotel keepers in this country are not remarkable for efficiency in the performance of their duties as public caterers, but there are many honorable exceptions; and I would ask those ladies and gentlemen, and they are very numerous, who have, during the last few years, taken up their quarters at the Victoria Hotel, whether Captain Harris was not one of them. I would ask them, I say, whether he was not invariably civil and obliging, whether his charges were not moderate, and whether they were not fairly and liberally treated. Moreover, it has come to my knowledge that he availed himself of the opportunities which his position afforded to do numberless acts of quiet kindness and of unostentatious charity. And I feel sure that when his case is generally known, the charitable community will not allow this most unfortunate and unhappy gentleman to begin life again with nothing but the clothes he stands in. This is no figure of speech, it is the plain, simple, and unvarnished truth, that at the present moment, in the wide world, those clothes are the only things that he can call his own. Gentlemen, the natives of this country and the Anglo-Indian community possess many fine and noble qualities, but the finest and noblest of them all, and the one for which they are alike most distinguished is their large-hearted and open-handed charity. To that charity I most earnestly appeal in behalf of the desolate sufferers by this most deplorable disaster; to that charity I appeal in behalf of the widow, of the orphan, and of the poor, in the full conviction that the appeal, however feebly and imperfectly worded, will not be made in vain.

Sir Robert Stuart said:—Sir George Couper, I now beg to move the following resolution:—That a committee be appointed to collect and distribute subscriptions on behalf of the widows and children of those killed and on behalf of those rendered destitute by the occurrence of the landslip at Naini Tal on the 18th September; and That the following gentlemen be appointed members, with power to add to their number:—President—His Honour Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh. Vice-Presidents:—The Hon'ble Sir Robert Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice; Lieut.-General, the Hon'ble Sir Henry J Ramsay, K. C. S. I., Commissioner of Kumaun. Members:—C. P. Carmichael, Esq., Board of Revenue; W. C. Plowen, Esq., Board of Revenue; C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government; Col. H. Brownlow, R. E., Secretary to Government, of P. W. D.; H. B. Webster, Esq., Inspector General of Police; E. T. Atkinson, Esq., Accountant-General; Rev. B. T. Atlay, Chaplain; Major C. Garstin, Senior Asst. Commr., Kumaun; Major G. Erskine, Secretary to Government (Oudh); Major W. Holt, Commanding the Depot; Dr. J. Hamilton, Depot Surgeon; E. White, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Census Operations; R. Smeaton, Esq., Junior Secretary to Government; J. C. Macdonald, Esq., Superintendent, Tarai; Dr. T. Cleghorn, Civil Surgeon; J. Macdonald, Esq., Aligarh; Captain Okeden, Private Secretary; F. H. Ashurst, Esq., Executive Engineer, &c. After the speech of your Honour which so clearly describes the terrible catastrophe and on grounds so reasonable and just appeals to our charity, I feel I need add nothing to enforce our duty on this sad occasion. It is indeed an occasion which of itself is too sadly eloquent. We are in this room within sight of the place where stood but yesterday all the marks of happiness and sociability, and where we greeted friends whose bodies now, alas! are buried beneath the mass of earth and stone so quickly and fearfully accumulated, and we have only to think of all that in order to feel incited to our duty. The Committee, I think, it will be allowed, has been fairly chosen, and, as they have powers to add to their number, I trust, it may remain in working order until it has accomplished our object. I need scercely say that great care and discrimination will be required in the selection of persons and families having a just claim to assistance, and the Lieut-Governor has very clearly indicated some of these, in particular the case of Capt. Harris, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, who has lost everything. I need say no more but content myself by inviting the meeting to respond heartily to the appeal which your Honour has made to our charity.

Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, K.C.S.I., then addressed the meeting and said:—In seconding the resolution of Sir Robert Stuart there is little to add to what has been so well said. I regret that I cannot yet give full and accurate information regarding the number of natives lost or the condition of the families of those of them that had perished, but a good deal has been discovered and all will soon be known. I feel that it would be out of place to add a word to what His Honour has so well said. Deep regret and sorrow for those who had been taken away and a thrill of sympathy for the helpless and bereaved whom they had left was felt by all in Naini Tal and will be felt far beyond this station. But the best way of showing our regard for those who have so nobly died in the discharge of their duties is to aid as far as we can in administering to the comforts of those who mourn their loss, and I feel I need not urge further an appeal of this kind to your sympathies and charities.

Mr. C. P. Carmichael proposed briefly a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. W. C. Plowden, and was carried unanimously.

The Central Relief Committee held a meeting on the 27th September, at which it was resolved unanimously: 1st, that the following gentlemen be invited to join the General Committee—The Hon'ble Douglas Straight, Brigadier-General Barlow, Col. F. Anderson, Lt.-Col. P. Dalmahoy, Major Barron, Mr. Petman, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. F. E. G. Mathews.

2. That the Hon'ble Douglas Straight be asked to organise a sub-committee at Allahabad to collect subscriptions.

3. That the Bank of Bengal and all its branches, the Uncovenanted Service Bank and its branches the United Bank of Upper India at Meerut and the Kumaun and Rohilkhand Bank and its branches, be requested to open accounts in the name of the Niani Tal Relief Committee to be operated on by the Honorary Secretary.

4. That a working committee be formed comprising:—Rev. B. T. Atlay, Lt. Col. Dalmahoy, Major Holt, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. E. White, Mr. J. Macdonald, Dr. Cleghorn, Captain Okeden, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson.

5. That the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay and Major Garstin be requested to inquire into the cases of all natives lost during the recent calamity. That Mr. J. Macdonald, Major Holt, Mr. E. White, C. S., and Dr. Hamilton draw up a statement of the depot cases. That the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Dr. Cleghorn and Lt. Col. Dalmahoy draw up a statement regarding all other cases.

Nearly six thousand rupees were collected.

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